

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Jan. 24, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Val Bid Ask

MERCANTILE.

C. Brewer & Co., 1,000,000 100 100

SUGAR.

Ewa, 5,000,000 20 27 27 1/2

Honolulu, 1,000,000 100 100

Haw. Agric. Ind. Co., 1,000,000 100 100

Haw. Sugar Co., 2,000,000 20 39 40 1/2

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ISLAND AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

Land Sales Since Passage of Act Stand.

THE STATUS OF CHINESE CITIZENS

Noted Visitors May Come Here—Other Entry Ports—Exemption Station.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In an opinion just rendered to the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Attorney General Willis Van Devanter of the Interior Department upholds the land transactions of the Government of Hawaii since the date of the passage of the organic law. The opinion is absolute, setting forth the fact that the organic law gives the lands to the Territory as endowment for the public and allows no loophole for the claims of the American Settlers' Association, otherwise known as the Olan Squatters' Association.

One of the first men to hear of the decision was Land Agent J. E. Brown, who returned to the city after a visit of several days to his friends in Massachusetts. The decision is a most welcome one to the agent of the territorial land department, as it is entirely sustaining his actions in the past and cuts all the ground from under the feet of the men who have been attacking the administration as un-American in its land policy.

The decision, or opinion, which will be a decision when it is approved and promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, comes from a protest against the sale of lands made by the squatters. This followed sales of land in the district and was presented here to the Department of Justice. It was the reference of the protest to District Attorney Baird which caused the opinion from that official that there was no legal right in the sales and this caused the overruling of the case by Mr. Van Devanter with the result of the upholding of the Government.

Mr. Brown will be in the city some time from present indications, for he will devote his time and attention to the putting right of the members who will have to do with the framing and passage of any bill for the future disposition of the lands of the Territory. There has been introduced by Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota a bill to extend the laws of the United States bearing upon public lands so as to include in their operation the Islands. The bill has progressed no further than introduction so far and there seems little chance that it will be advanced at this short session.

Mr. Brown met Land Commissioner Herman today and will have more talk with him and the result will be that the systems of division and lease will be better understood than ever before by the officials of the land department of this country. Mr. Brown and Delegate Wilcox have got together and will work in harmony on the matter, so that there will be no division of argument which may lead to distracting results.

E. M. BOYD.

THE STATUS OF CHINESE CITIZENS

The Radical Opinion Given Some Weeks Ago May Not Be the Law at All.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Despite the fact that it has been announced that there will be no recognition of those Chinese who have been in the possession of citizenship for many years in Hawaii, and who are now in an anomalous state, the Treasury Department will take another thought before it makes up its mind finally. The decision of Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury Reeves was outlined by me last week. The opinion was never promulgated and its being made public at that time was due to peculiar circumstances. That it ever will be promulgated is much doubted.

When the Solicitor sent the statement of his views to the Secretary and the document found its way around to the Bureau of Immigration, where the officials are giving all their time to the consideration of the matter of Chinese affairs and laws, there was an immediate difference as to the course which should be followed. Discretion won and instead of being followed the Bureau asked the Attorney General of the United States for his opinion of the Solicitor's opinion. As the resignation of the Chinese under the provisions

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to the Islands between the passage of the annexation resolution and the application of the tariff duties by the passage of the Organic Act. The principal speakers so far have been the Solicitor General, Richards, and the Attorney General, Griggs, in favor of the constitutionality of the tariff act, and former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, in opposition to it.

Attorney General Griggs made one of the strongest speeches recently heard in the court. The Attorney General is one of the most forceful speakers at the bar and was at his best when the Justices were questioning him as to his stand that the Congress had absolute power, to make such laws to govern Territories as it sees fit, and that the use of the term "throughout the United States" in the Constitution refers to the States and not to the Territories. There seemed to be sympathy of the bench with the bar in the whole argument of the Attorney General and despite the able presentation of the counsel for the contestants, the opinion seems to be that there can be only one result of the hearing, the upholding of the law as it stands.

Mr. Gear does not look at it this way, however, for he is of opinion that there may be two sides and that the result will be favorable to the importers, which will ground for hearing in the cases of the merchants of Hawaii.

BILL FOR OTHER PORTS OF ENTRY

Haywood Introduces It at Instance of Hawaiian Planters Association.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A bill drawn by Attorney Haywood, representing the Hawaiian Planters' Association, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Ely and in the House by Congressman Knox, which makes a departure in the matter of sub-ports of entry. According to the terms of the measure the naming of various sub-ports as they may be needed will be in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who may designate or discontinue them whenever he will. This will make possible any changes without reference to the Congress in whom now lies the sole power to change such regulations as exist.

The organic act names the ports which are to be used and without the passage of some such act as this one there will be no opportunity to afford new advantages to the commerce of the country without some specific acts. Delegate Wilcox will not fight the measure, though he may name a port on the Island of Kauai which he deems most worthy of being made the port of entry.

AN EXPERIMENT STATION HERE

Appropriation of \$15,000 May Be Made by Congress This Session.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—There will be a hearing tomorrow morning before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that an appropriation of \$15,000 be made for the establishment of an experiment station in the Islands.

The intention of the Secretary is in the event of the passage of the appropriation, to have a thorough agricultural placed in charge of the station, which will devote much of its attention to the testing of the various kinds of small fruits and grains and grasses with reference to the introduction of diversified industries into the group. Secretary Wilson is anxious to make the trip to the Islands, and it may come to pass that he will be able to do so during this year.

E. M. BOYD.

To Amend Hawaiian Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Warren of Wyoming today introduced a bill amending the act establishing a government for Hawaii by providing for a District Court in Hawaii, the District Judge, the District Attorney and the Marshal to be appointed by the President and to hold office for six years. In addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of a District Court the amendment provides that it shall have jurisdiction in all cases cognizable in a Circuit Court of the United States.

Moslem Tribes Revolt.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—According to advices from Dahomey, the Moslem tribes are openly preparing for rebellion. They refuse to recognize the sovereignty of King Toffa and the Governor has been obliged to suspend his tour of the north country. He has asked for the recall of the functionary alleged to be responsible for the situation.

To Load for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The new steamer Hawaiian, which is one of a fleet of seven large cargo steamers of the Hawaiian Steamship Company, arrived today from Philadelphia to load for San Francisco and Honolulu, the ports on the route of the new line.

Sugar at a Loss.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: In view of the excessive sugar stock the sugar manufacturers have resolved to export 50,000 bags of sugar at a loss.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steady.

INSULAR CASES RELATE TO HAWAII

Did Constitution Follow the Flag?

STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

Solicitor General Richards Says the United States Could Part With These Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—When the hearing had been completed in the other cases involving the connection of the United States with the insular possessions the case of George W. Crossman et al., appellants, vs. the United States was called. This case is one covering the entry of goods from Hawaii, consisting of whisky, brandy and jam, at the custom house at New York, April 25, 1900, and is the only Hawaiian case in the list. Duty was assessed under the provisions of the Dingley law.

The importers protested against collection of duty on the ground that the Hawaiian Islands were a part of the United States; that the provision of the annexation resolution which continued the customs laws of the Republic of Hawaii in force until Congress should legislate was unconstitutional. Appeal was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, to the United States Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court. W. Wickham Smith presented the case for the appellants. He laid down the following propositions upon which he said his clients rely:

First—At the time of the importation of these goods the Hawaiian Islands having been, by the action of Congress, approved by the President, annexed as part of the United States, were not a foreign country within any sense of that term and certainly not within the sense of that term as used in the annexing clause of the Dingley tariff act.

Second—The action of Congress in providing in the joint resolution of annexation that the customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States, and with other countries, should remain unchanged until Congress should further legislate on the subject was a violation of the provision of the Constitution "that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Third—As such joint resolution provided for the collection at the ports of the Hawaiian Islands of the duties upon articles sent thither from other parts of the United States, this was, in effect, a violation of the provision of section 2 of the Constitution that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

Counsel argued that this case was not like others before the court recently for the reason that there was no question involved as to the force or effect of a treaty, the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having ceded its sovereignty to the United States, which cession the Congress ratified. There is no question of a military government. The language of the annexation act provides that the Islands were annexed "as part of the territory of the United States."

Mr. Smith then argued that in the five places where the words United States were used in the Constitution, with one exception, the term includes the states and the territories as well. The exception is that clause providing for the election of presidential electors. After considering the application of the naturalization and bankruptcy laws in the territories and states alike, counsel said:

"It would be a strange view of language to hold that the words 'throughout the United States' in article I, section 8, were narrower or more limited in their scope than the words 'in the United States' in the fourteenth amendment. There is no principle of grammar, logic, law or common sense, in which the words 'throughout the United States' in the uniformity clause with regard to taxation can be restricted to the states, excluding the territories."

"A long line of decisions by this court that certain fundamental limitations upon the power of Congress contained in the Constitution are in force in various territories of the United States, are those disposed of by those on the other side of this controversy by the statement that the Constitution operates in these territories because Congress has seen fit to extend it to them by its own act. In other words they advance the doctrine that the Constitution has no force or operation in any territory until Congress puts it there, and, of course, this logically implies that it only extends there to the extent to which Congress puts it there, and can remain there only as long as Congress chooses to permit. In other words those who hold that Congress puts the Constitution into the territories cannot escape from saying that Congress has power at any time to take the Constitution out of the territories. If the Constitution operates today in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma only because Congress has chosen to extend it to those territories, it must be within the power of Congress tomorrow to enact

that the Constitution shall no longer be operative in any of its parts in those territories. Indeed, it is a question whether Congress would need even to go through that form. A special subsequent statute repugnant to a prior general statute obviously repeals the latter (the Cherokee tobacco case, 11 Wall, 616), and, therefore, according to those who are opposed to us in this case, Congress must have a right tomorrow to create an order of nobility to Oklahoma or to pass a bill of attainder in Arizona."

Counsel then said that cases had been cited wherein it was held that countries captured in war or ceded by treaty could be held as foreign until Congress had legislated to define their status. This, he said, would not help the Government in the case, as the islands were not conquered or annexed by treaty, but by legislative act. He said further, "upon what authority can they be held after Congress has, by joint resolution, annexed them as a part of the territory of the United States, to be a country foreign to the United States? It is true Congress had not so fully and completely legislated with reference to the Islands as it might and did do thereafter, but it has certainly legislated enough to make them cease to be foreign. It had merely annexed them as a part of the territory of the United States, but it had provided that the revenue from or proceeds of the public lands thereof might be used for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States; it had authorized the President to vest the civil and judicial powers in such persons to be exercised in such manner as he might direct, and had, in effect, repealed so much of the municipal legislation of said islands as was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. It had prohibited Chinese from coming from the islands to the United States and it had appropriated out of the treasury of the United States a hundred thousand dollars to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution. Is it to be said for one minute that all these things were done with reference to a foreign country? Let those who maintain the other side of this controversy point out a single instance in the history of the United States, either before the Hawaiian annexation or since, in which Congress has annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and yet treated it as a foreign country."

Mr. Smith then cited a treasury decision of April 17, 1900, holding that Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the drawback clause of the Dingley law, and asked why Hawaii should have been considered a foreign country at that time.

Counsel followed with arguments tending to show that the uniformity clause of the Constitution with reference to indirect taxes is one of the fundamental limitations upon the powers of Congress and that in consequence the provision of the annexation act which continued in force the customs regulations of the Republic was a clear violation of the uniformity clause. From this he went on to argue that in case the annexation act was considered foreign, any tax collected there upon goods coming from this country would be in effect an export tax, as there would be no difference whether a tax on goods coming from a State to the islands were taxed at the point of shipment or at the destination,

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE

Babington's Command Severely Handled--British Reenforce- ments Preparing.

The casualty list shows that there has been a severe engagement, with a loss of six killed, seventeen wounded and five missing at Murraysburg where the Dutch are said to have been hiding. The Dutch are said to be sixteen miles west of Graaff-Reinet.

Indications are not wanting that the decision of the government to send reinforcements has not been taken at a moment too soon. Colonel Coetzee's mobile column, which has been pursuing the Dutch, has been ordered to rest at Greylingstad to erect a blockhouse and to resume operations until reinforced by mounted troops. General

PEKING, Jan. 10.—A Chinese from Singan-fu, where the court is at present, says that within the city 85,000 Chinese troops are drilling continuously, and the majority of them are armed with modern rifles. He says that the

THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM.

Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered. Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

RAN HILO HOTEL IN '99

then ran through the courtyard of the hotel into the office, where he threw away his pistol and cartridges. The assassin, he said, was standing in the dark so that he could not be seen from the kitchen or the hall.

Crematory Bids In.

The following bids have been received by the Board of Public Works for the construction of the garbage crematory:

J. A. Fink	\$1,494
W. Blackman	\$1,695
J. R. Hingy	\$1,635
D. L. Davis	\$5,372
T. Harrison	\$1,443
and Joe Correa	\$2,400

It is hard to account for the difference existing between the bids of Blackman and Hingy, and it will not be known until the details are gone into today, when the contract will be awarded.

Mamie Smith Weds.

Mamie Smith, daughter of the late Dr. B. Smith, is married. Her husband is the son of a railroad section boss. She

who desire to make the trip to the islands and have requested him to go with them. The Elks now have 640 lodges with 50,000 members. In this there are 18 United States Senators and 2 congressmen. President McKinley has sent an application for membership and Bryan is among its members. The 150 applicants for membership in the B. P. O. Elks have been anxiously awaiting the news from the Grand Exalted Ruler and the receipt of his letter yesterday has given great satisfaction to those interested in that ancient and noble brotherhood.

No. 3

Burnt Wood Work

See the display in our front corner window.

The sale is

**FOR ONE
WEEK
ONLY . . .**

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED

CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS,
Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street,
HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The Alliance Assurance Co. of L...

1998

CLAIM POL IS SCARCE

Only a Small Quantity In This City.

MIXTURE IS SUBSTITUTED

Death Rate at Molokai Increased
By Malarial Fever and Not
By Starvation.

Pol is scarce in the Islands and especially so on Molokai. The Board of Health had this brought forcibly to its attention by the receipt of a letter from the Leper Settlement, wherein a committee of the sick ones declared that they had been without pol for two weeks and that without it they would die. A translation of the letter was published in the *Advertiser* on Tuesday morning. The Board decided yesterday that every effort should be made to secure pol made from taro for these people, but that if it could not be obtained, flour-pol should be sent in as large quantities as possible. Executive Officer Pratt stated yesterday that he had canvassed Honolulu and vicinity and taro was not to be had in large quantities. A few bags here and a few bags there were all that he could lay his hands on.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Leper Settlement stated in reply to the accusations made against him by the committee of lepers that Ambrose Hutchison was at the bottom of most of the trouble which arises at the Settlement. Furthermore, Reynolds said he had explained to the people the great difficulty of procuring pol nowadays and urged them to accept rice, bread, flour and other edibles in place of it. He declared that 90 per cent of the people had accepted his explanation and were apparently satisfied.

As to the meeting of the few discontented ones, he said it was not largely attended and although Hutchison had engineered the meeting, he did not have the stamina to place his signature to the open letter. The contract for supplying the Settlement with pol was held by a native on Molokai, who began to show signs that he could not supply it as long as a year ago. For several weeks at a time he was unable to fill his contract and taro and pol had to be supplied by others. At the end of last year the contractor, who it seems is under no obligation to the Board for failure to deliver, announced he could procure no more taro. Thus the Settlement met with a sudden shortage. The death certificates, if compared with the corresponding months of former years, would show no decided increase as was intimated by the petitioners. Malarial fever has caused the majority of deaths in the past six months.

"We have been running along the best way we can," said Reynolds. "We have tried all over the Island of Oahu to get pol and none is to be obtained. The majority of the natives don't see real pol new. It is flour-pol and takes the place of the other very well. They live almost entirely on this substitute. In March we will again be able to supply their demands from the Molokai taro. There are a few soreheads at the Settlement, Hutchison being one of them, and he is the man responsible for this trouble."

When it was proposed by the Board to post in the Settlement an explanation of the difficulties encountered, Mr. Dole said he did not believe it was the best plan for the Board to enter into a discussion of the question with the Settlement people. The Board would use every endeavor to furnish pol when it could, and if not, would send the next best thing. The president, however, thought it best under the circumstances to lay the matter on the table, which was done.

As to Hutchison's statement relative to Superintendent Reynolds' mismanagement of the Settlement, that officer arose and said: "It is entirely a falsehood. The statement is absolutely untrue that I took those half-drowned sailors into a coffee shop and gave them leper-prepared coffee. These men were washed ashore after their boat had capsized and I got them and told them to come with me and I would get them some coffee and dry clothes. Evidently there was a misunderstanding, for after I came out of the store with the clothes I found them coming out of the coffee shop. Whether they had coffee or not I don't know. I would not have allowed it had I known it in time. I was wet myself and I told them to come with me and I gave them blankets, clothes and whiskey and kept them for a day and all that night."

The Board was satisfied with Mr. Reynolds' explanation and nothing more was said concerning the incident.

A petition from the lepers was also read in which the voters asked that Representative Beckley and Sol. Kawahoe be allowed to visit them. The letter read:

"We, lepers who have the right of suffrage, hereby submit our humble petition to the Board over which you preside that the right of entrance to this Settlement for business purposes be given to the Honorable E. W. Beckley and Sol. Kawahoe in accordance with their petition submitted to the Board of Health on the 4th of January."

Mr. Lowrey said that if proper arrangements could be made at the Settlement for the reception of visitors the permission might be granted, otherwise not. He then presented the Board with the following rules to govern visitors to the Settlement and other matters, which were adopted as follows:

The superintendent of the Leper Settlement at Molokai is hereby directed to have set apart a parcel of land of about half an acre in area, near the landing at Kalanapuna, same to be enclosed with a double fence together with entrance thereto, so that persons may reach said enclosure and remain therein without being able to come in personal contact with any inmate of the Settlement. In the enclosure shall be provided suitable buildings for the

convenience of those who shall have occasion to use them. This enclosure shall be known as the Visitors' Compound, and no leper shall be allowed within it.

The superintendent of the Settlement is hereby directed to admit no one to the Settlement who is not authorized by the Board of Health, and to keep an accurate record of all who shall enter.

Officers of the Board of Health, or of the Federal or Territorial governments whose duties shall require their presence at the Settlement, may obtain cards of identification from the executive officer of the board.

Lepers regularly admitted by the Board of Health shall be accompanied by a complete list, giving name, sex, age and nationality of each person.

Persons having friends or relatives among the inmates of the Settlement, or anyone having business to transact with any inmate, may obtain from the executive officer of the board permit to visit the Settlement (upon showing good cause), which permit shall allow the holder to go upon any regular trip of steamer to Kalanapuna, at his own expense, but he shall only be allowed to remain on shore during the hours of daylight that the steamer remains in the port, and while on shore shall be obliged to remain in the Visitors' Compound. Such permits shall be good only for the trip designated.

No other persons shall be allowed to visit the Settlement, except as permission is authorized by a vote of the Board of Health.

The executive officer of the board shall keep a correct record of all permits issued.

The following rule shall be published as a regulation of the Board of Health: No person shall enter the limits of the Leper Settlement upon the Island of Molokai, except upon written permission from the Board of Health, as provided for by resolution of January 22, 1901.

THE DECISION IS SUSTAINED

The appeal in the case of Nettie L. Scott versus J. K. Nahale for a new trial in the action for trespass, submitted to the Supreme Court on January 7, has been dismissed on the ground that there was evidence to support the finding of fact that defendant was not the owner of the trespassing cattle at the time of the trespass.

Following is the opinion of the court rendered in the decision given yesterday:

"This is an action at law, instituted in the District Court of North Kona, Hawaii, wherein the plaintiff claims of the defendant the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars as damages for trespass alleged to have been committed by cattle belonging to defendant on certain lands of the plaintiff at Holualoa in said North Kona, from the first day of June, 1892, to the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893. The District Judge rendered judgment for the defendant, from which judgment plaintiff appealed to the Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit, at chambers. The latter court also found for the defendant. Plaintiff's appeal to this court is from the judgment entered in said action to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Hawaii on the grounds that the judgment and the decision on which said judgment is based, are contrary to the law, contrary to the evidence, and contrary to the weight of the evidence.

"Under chapter 109 of the Laws of 1892, 'Appeals shall be allowed from all decisions, judgments, orders or decrees of Circuit Judges in chambers to the Supreme Court,' except in certain cases of which that law is not one. Act 41 of the Laws of 1898, which permits an appeal from the decision of any District Judge, in any case, civil or criminal, to the Circuit Judge of the same circuit, at chambers, provides, however, that 'in all such cases no appeal on other or further appeal on any question of fact shall be allowed.' It is plain, therefore, that in the case at bar the appeal to this court can be solely on questions of law. Whether or not it is necessary that the points of law on which a ruling is desired should be set forth in such an appeal (see *Cassidy vs. Bowler's*, 3 Haw. 389) need not be now determined, for assuming that that is an essential, the notice of appeal in this case is not defective. The point of law is stated, to wit, whether or not there is any evidence to support the decision of the trial court.

"The gist of the decision filed by the Circuit Judge is contained in the words, 'The defendant has convinced the court that he was not the owner of those cattle (i. e., the cattle which committed the trespass complained of during the time alleged, from the first day of June, 1892, to the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893). It is with this finding that fault is found, the contention of counsel for the appellant being that there is no evidence to support it.'

"Plaintiff's title to the land was admitted, nor was it disputed that some cattle had trespassed on her land, but on the question of whether or not any of said cattle belonged to the defendant during the period named in the declaration, there was evidence on both sides—evidence that was highly contradictory. Defendant gave positive testimony that during the period stated he did not own any of the cattle that were running on the land in question, and that during that time all of the cattle which he did own were at Kahaluu. Although there was other evidence as well as of the defendant himself as of other witnesses which might tend to throw discredit on his testimony first above referred to, the decision cannot be set aside. The questions of the credibility of the witnesses and of the weight of their evidence were for the trial court to pass upon, and it accepted the defendant's statement above mentioned. No further trial on the facts can be had. The appeal is dismissed."

Hoare Case Decided.

Property rights of minors were involved in a decision rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court in the case of James Hoare vs. Samuel C. Allen. The opinion is written by Justice Perry. The court finds for the defendant. The opinion relates that in 1881 the Supreme Court, by Justice Colly, authorized James Hoare's guardian to mortgage lots 2, 3 and 4 in Robert's Row, King Street, in order to raise money to purchase lot 5. A mortgage for \$2,000 was executed and contained a power of sale. But \$1,000 was used in the purchasing of lot 5. Mary Brown, the mortgagee, assigned the mortgage to E. C. Allen, who afterwards caused the property to be sold at public auction to recover the amount of the mortgage, and he purchased the property himself. Hoare was then a minor. Upon coming to his majority he claimed the property, alleging the court had no jurisdiction to authorize the mortgage. The Circuit Court had decided against him and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court on exceptions. The Supreme Court overrules the exceptions, and states the court then had power, as now, to authorize the mortgaging of a minor's property when the best interests were concerned. Late Antonio Hoare was the minor's guardian.

MAY SMOKE PEACEFULLY

Joy for the Slaves of The Pipe.

THE OPIUM LAW IS PAU

Circuit Court Declares Anyone May
Have the Drug Legally in
Possession.

No more need the Chinese opium smoker in Honolulu feel that he is likely to be swooped down upon by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and haled into court to be fined \$50, more or less, for having "opium in possession." The law which provides a penalty for those who are caught with opium in their possession met a legal death yesterday at the hands of the First Judge of the First Circuit Court, who declared that the law was unconstitutional and in direct contravention to the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The decision, which does amid the fumes of his favorite dream-producing drug, can doze and doze without any fear that the police will disturb him, for the Judge has stated that the law by which he has been hounded night after night ceased to be operative on June 14 last, and that any one can keep opium in his house as he would a decanter of the finest bourbon.

In an oral decision rendered from the bench yesterday afternoon, the Judge sustained the demurrers in the cases of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Sam Kung, Lap Chu and Yau Chou, charged with and convicted of having "opium in possession," by the District Court. The men were each fined \$50 and costs. The Judge spoke briefly, although the decision is one of the most far-reaching in the Territory.

"The demurrers in these cases will be sustained. The court finds that the law prohibiting the possession of opium in the Hawaiian Islands after the Organic Act became effective, to wit, the 14th of June, 1899, ceased to be operative, such law being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and against the settled policy of the United States, as evinced by its placing a tariff duty upon opium and permitting it to be brought within the confines of the United States upon the payment of such duty."

"I am of the view which I expressed in the case of *Terrell vs. Washington*, 1890. The case of *Lelsy vs. Hardin* was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States two months after the Washington court rendered its decision. So the opinion of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington may be considered as having been overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States. "The court has been so engrossed with engagements that it has not had the time to prepare a written opinion in this case as it would like to have done."

PLUMBERS' SUIT.

T. Horito, by his attorney, F. M. Brooks, has filed an answer to the complaint of Gehring & Butzke, making a statutory denial of all the allegations, and further alleges that the plaintiff and himself entered into a contract whereby the plaintiff should perform services and furnish material mentioned in plaintiff's complaint at the agreed sum of \$170, and that before the beginning of this suit by plaintiff and after said work had been finished, the defendant offered the plaintiff the sum of \$170 and the plaintiff then and there refused the same. The defendant declares he has been ready and willing at all times to pay this amount, and now brings the same into court.

MACFARLANE-CATTON SUIT DISMISSED.

A decree filed yesterday by the First Circuit Judge in the bill for accounting brought by John Fowler & Co., Ltd., against Robert Catton et al., orders that complainants' bill do stand dismissed as against the defendant, who was ordered with costs to be paid by the complainant to the said defendant. This case came on to be heard before the First Judge at chambers on Friday, January 15, on the demurrer of the defendant to the bill of complaint. An oral decision was rendered yesterday by the Judge sustaining the demurrer on the grounds (1) of uncertainty in the said bill and (2) that the court has no jurisdiction over the matters and things set forth in the complaint.

Hatch & Stillman, attorneys for plaintiff, filed the bill for accounting of defendants. The motion of plaintiffs for leave to amend their bill was denied and the action summarily dismissed.

FIRE INSURANCE CASES.

Return of summons has been made in the case of Sing Chan & Co. vs. The Alliance Insurance Company. The plaintiff, which is in reality the Oahu Lumber & Building Company, seeks judgment against defendant for \$750 on account of insurance losses incurred in the Chinatown fire of last year. Also returns were made in the case of the same plaintiff against The Insurance Company of North America to recover \$1,000, and against The Svea Insurance Company for \$1,000.

Kwong Lee Yuen vs. Alliance Assurance Company for \$1,500 insurance; Sun Lung vs. The Insurance Company of North America for \$700; Kwong Lee Yuen vs. Caledonian Insurance Company for \$2,500; Kwong Lee Yuen vs. Alliance Assurance Company for \$750; Kwong Lee Yuen vs. Manchester Fire Assurance Company for \$750; Lee Tung et al. vs. Insurance Company of North America for \$500.

Demurrers have also been filed by Kwong Lee Yuen and Tong Chong Chan have presented a motion to set a day for hearing on defendant's demurrer.

CIRCUIT COURT JURORS.

The trial jury for the February term of the Circuit Court has been selected. The names of the jurors are as follows: Robert C. Lydecker, Walter F. Dillingham, J. Oswald Luttet, Patrick H. Barnett, Albert E. Harris, James Brown, George W. Clark, Thomas H. Petrie, Charles Ramsey, Peter A. Lucas, Walter W. Chamberlain, Thomas F. McTear, Charles H. Collins, J. Harris Mackenzie, Percy Lishman, Simpson Decker, David T. Bailey, Francis D. Greany, Charles J. Falk, Albert Barnes, Quintus H. Berry, David L. Conkling, William T. Bennett, Samuel F. Nutt, Winifred H. Bantlett, Abraham H. C. Plante, John M. Wright, John W. Smith, A. A. Mendenhall, J. H. Wise, James Spencer, William J.

Smith, John Crowell, George Markham, Benjamin R. Kane and Christopher J. Holt.

COURT NOTES.

Defendant's bill of costs in the trespass case of Nettie L. Scott vs. J. K. Nahale, amounting to \$4, has been filed. S. Abbot, by his attorney, J. M. Kane, has filed a motion asking the Court to set a day for the hearing of the motion to adjudge Respondent James Abbot guilty of contempt of court, now on file.

The cases of Wong Kwai vs. Liliokalani and Tong Chong Chan vs. New Zealand Insurance Company will come up for trial today.

ISLAND HORSES ABROAD.

Gartelene not Ranked High by California Handicappers

W. H. Cornwell's Gartelene was scratched in the Follansbee High Weight Handicap, value \$1,000, run at Oakland on the 13th inst. The distance was seven furlongs. Gartelene was allotted bottom weight by the handicapper, 100 pounds. Warring was top weight with an impost of 140 pounds.

In the Lissak Handicap, distance one mile, run last Saturday at Oakland, Gartelene was given the feather of 85 pounds. The only entry weighted lighter was Miss Betty Shannon with 80 pounds. Advance Guard occupied the place of honor, having to carry 125 pounds. The value of the stake was \$1,500.

Wilson and Kooker's Everate finished last in a seven furlong race run at Oakland on the 8th inst. Bassinger rode him and he started at 20-1 against Klingmaster won.

Concerning Prince David's mare Vioris, the San Francisco Chronicle of the 15th inst. says, "Vioris is the Imp of the Hawaiian Islands." A San Francisco paper states that Socialist has been sold to a man for a campaign in the Orient and hints that the destination of the son of St. Carlo is Manila. Socialist is owned by G. S. McKenzie, manager of the Volcano Stables, Hilo.

Mangrove Tree Beneficial.

Professor Koebeler, the Government entomologist, deems the mangrove an excellent means of reclaiming land and believes that the tree would be beneficial if used in the swampy lands near the sea. This tree spreads over large areas and sends down innumerable roots so that it would prevent the soil from being washed away. When the Professor was in Fiji he sent up a number of plants and these are now flourishing at Moanalua.

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, vice president Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Tom James, who is well known in this city, will act as steward on the Sonoma, which will arrive here on the 26th instant.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

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"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at

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Garland Stoves and Ranges

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

MORE LEPROUS SCANDALS.

The Board of Health is accused by the lepers of Molokai of not giving them enough food. That is a serious matter for without food the aboriginal Hawaiian soon becomes ill; and it is also made serious from the point of view of the Territory, because the taxpayers are providing the money for plenty of food and they want to know that it is being properly expended. If there is no food where are the lepers?

Another charge of grave meaning is made by Ambrose K. Hutchison of Kalaupapa, who says that Superintendent Reynolds led sailors from the Lehua to a leper coffee shop and fed them a meal prepared by leprosy hands. If this is true Reynolds ought to be discharged, for the conclusion is unavoidable that he does not care how much leprosy spreads—a state of mind which a man whose job depends on the continuance of the disease might easily fall into.

Reynolds stood by for years and saw visitors to Molokai hug and kiss their friends and kindred and never, so far as we know, did he make a protest. The reform of the abuse came of the publicity given it by the Advertiser. Seeing that the reputation for having leprosy here does more than all else to keep tourists away, it would seem to be good policy to put the care of the leper settlement in the hands of some man who will conscientiously try to stop the spread of the disease—not, through carelessness, indifference or something worse, give it a chance to find new victims.

BACON OR SHAKESPEARE?

The death of Ignatius Donnelly, author of the Baconian cipher, revives interest in the theory that Lord Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare. Briefly stated, the argument with which this theory is borne up is that Shakespeare was not literate enough to write anything worth preserving. It is in question whether he could write at all. He left four signatures indubitably genuine, all dissimilar and evidently traced. He had no books; there is no evidence that he ever went to any but a rural primary school; not a scrap of his manuscript was left behind; he never corresponded with anybody, and neither of his daughters could read or write, for both signed law papers with their marks.

Could such a man, ask the Baconians, have written thirty-six plays which are packed so full of wit and wisdom that the world stands amazed at the intellectual attainments of their author? Poetry may come by inspiration but learning does not. The man who wrote the plays was a lawyer, a musician, a military student, a profound master of all the languages of Europe, and had traveled extensively. Chief Justice Campbell said that the playwright was a lawyer so able and learned that had the plays been written in Lord Bacon's time he would suspect that eminent jurist of their authorship. There are references in the works to law cases which have never been translated from the Norman French, in which the English reports were for awhile printed, showing that the author of the plays had gone through a thorough law course.

But if Shakespeare did not write the plays what reason is there to think that Bacon wrote them? Why, if Bacon was the author, should he have been willing to let his fame rest on works of inferior merit and interest and treat as rubbish the greatest intellectual creations of his age? Bacon claimed "De Augmentis" but he wanted no responsibility for "Hamlet" and "King Lear." Surely his nature was different from that of other literary men if he wrote the three and put his name alone on the least deserving; disclaimed the pearls and held up the leaden image to the gaze of the centuries.

Is it possible to reconcile Shakespeare the man with the plays bearing his name? Let the reader judge the argument for himself. Despite his seeming ignorance of letters, Shakespeare was the companion at the Mermaid Inn of all the poets, travelers, jurists and philosophers of England, Lord Bacon being one. He must have been a man of parts to sit in that high company. Now suppose that nature had endowed him as she oftentimes does the humble and unlearned with the gift of genius, and that Shakespeare's genius was that of taking the coin of other men's knowledge and transmuting it into the brighter gold of his imagination? Knowledge was there at hand in plenty. On Mermaid nights Bacon poured forth the pellucid stream of his learning when the choice spirits of the Inn were of a mood to receive it. Travelers came and told of far countries and of gorgeous and chimerical dæmons; jurists debated one with another the abstruse questions of the law; poets read sonnets to their mistresses; cynics; geographers drew their maps and soldiers described their campaigns; with spoke with epigrammatic point and sparkle and linguists revealed their spoil of foreign tongues. And among them sat William Shakespeare, a poor player of the London stage, yet a versatile genius whose mind was "as a receptive and marble to retain." He heard the talk of those who could speak as the world's knowledge; his creative fancy made new shapes of all he heard. His known gift of speech which may have been his passport to the Mermaid Inn, clothed his mental impressions with a grace which neither tongue nor pen of Bacon could ever reach; and the rest was a task for the scrivener who helped him to take for the stage the things which Shakespeare poured the actor's ear.

These are some of the arguments for and against in the playings which the controversy has before the court of literary justice. But no judge of a new Shakespeare has been found. The final resort has passed upon them and unless Shakespeare's tomb, which was never opened, contains within the things deposited there with the body some further and conclusive evidence touching the authorship of the mighty plays, the world will still sway between two opinions.

Whether the Circuit Judges should have more than \$2,000 per year salary is an open question. Some say it would be dear at \$1,000.

Events are still going cross-ways for the British in South Africa and Cape Town may yet get a touch of war. With much tact Lord Roberts has stopped all fetes in his honor to await the final summing up.

The defeat of William E. Chandler for re-election to the Senate, like the forced retirement of Pingree from the Michigan Governorship, shows how poor an investment it is for a Republican leader to fight the administration.

The sure-thing gamblers are now making the usual bluff about libel suits. Trust those gentry never to expose themselves in court to the testimony of the police and the revelations of the Itogues' Gallery. The Advertiser only wishes they would.

What is this nonsense that crops up in the Independent every few days, about repealing the segregation laws? Does the Independent suppose that, if such laws were repealed, the Molokai lepers would ever be permitted to land on another island? Is it anxious to cause a riot?

The charter-mongers have begun a campaign against the Board of Public Works on account of the poor streets. Give them the job under a city charter and they would smooth the thoroughfares with a simple wave of one hand while the other was busy in the pockets of the taxpayers.

When William E. Chandler telegraphed Mark Hanna after the election of 1896, "It was a great victory for honest money; how much?" he thought he had said a neat thing. But the people of New Hampshire remembered the fibe to the discredit of Senator Chandler's party standing and now that politician will, after March 4th, disappear in the same direction as Pettiblow.

The expose of the gamblers and crooks who are carrying on their trade at Punahou promises to drive them out of town. Two members of the gang say they will leave on the Sierra and it will not be long before the third will find it to his advantage to seek pastures new. Honolulu is not the gay town the crooks thought it was. In fact it has a newspaper and a jail.

Stanford University is sure to suffer gravely from the attempt of its owner to suppress free thought. It has already lost valuable professors and its prestige is nearly destroyed. Comment throughout the United States and abroad is unfavorable to it and we look to see next fall's semester open with a decreased roll of students. Not even California is prepared to support a Market street railway and banking trust college.

The purchase of a fine life-saving equipment by the Wilder Steamship Company is a sign of progress which the inter-island public will appreciate. Hereafter the vessels will be supplied with life-rafts and line-firing guns, besides the life-preservers already on hand. There is not much danger on the island sea routes but what there is will be guarded against according to the strict rules of the United States Bureau of Navigation.

If Papa Ika can walk on white-hot stones without burning his feet he ought to prove it before a jury of doctors and members of the press before getting up another public show. He need not go to much expense. Ten blocks of lava put in a trench and brought to an incandescent glow will suffice for the experiment and if Papa Ika walks across them unscathed the jury will give him a verdict that will crowd his house at a gate-money entertainment to follow. But the Tahitian should be told the futility of trying to repeat the performance of last Saturday night. Few people will pay to take the risk of another disappointment.

The latest and most bizarre of the arguments for a city charter is that under the Territorial regime the streets are not all they should be. We think we have heard of streets in chartered Mainland cities being out of repair and indeed, have known of San Francisco streets being kept that way for the sake of getting continuous appropriations from a corrupt Board of Supervisors. Here in Honolulu some streets have been torn up for sewers and new lines of railroad and their complete repair, over a distance of seventy-seven miles, has not been possible. Why, however, when track-laying has been stopped and the new rock-crusher has put enough road-building material at the disposal of the Department of Public Works, there will be a change for the better. We think the taxpayers will fare easier in the end than they could from any municipal pretenses which the party in power might devise.

Board of Health Agent Reynolds explains the coffee house incident to his own perfect satisfaction. He told the wet and hungry mob of the fellow to follow him to a clean place but when he got there they were missing. He had not looked over his shoulder in the way, for fear, perhaps, of seeing the new moon, and he had not noticed the absence of footfalls or voices behind him, his mind being absorbed in a thought in devising plans to check the spread of the disease which gives him a living. When he went back to find his way to his assignment they had been drinking coffee and eating bread prepared by leprosy hands. It was all a dreadful mistake due to the fact that the man from the Lehua had things behind Mr. Reynolds' back which were utterly reprehensible. Having devised this fine plan to check the spread of the disease, Mr. Reynolds is now looking for some one who will hand him a new assignment.

WORLD NEWS.
CONDENSED

Saxony is seeking a heavy loan. Admiral Dewey is a victim of the grip. Robert Mantell, the actor, is ill at Toledo.

Dr. Kinyoun is reported ill on Angel Island. A road is building around Pago-Pago harbor. Philip D. Armour left millions to charity. John F. Fee, founder of Berea College, is dead.

Pugilist Jim Mac's son is a successful evangelist. Garner, the explorer, may have perished in Africa.

A new ocean telephone patent has been sold for \$200,000. Cleveland may get the G. A. R. national encampment.

Gen. Fred. Grant has defeated a large band of insurgents. Bryan's paper, the Commoner, was to appear January 23d.

Pat Crove, the suspected kidnaper, has not yet been found. The British were victorious but had heavy losses at Belfast.

Denunciations of dergymen who preach against pugilism. Business is booming in America's Samoan island of Tutuila.

The Holy Synod of Russia has excommunicated Count Tolstol.

Crying babies in Chicago are put to sleep by the phonograph. James De Foe, the last male descendant of the author, is dead.

Col. George French will command the Salvation Army in the West. The Samoan Weekly Herald has been sold to a company of Germans.

Great Britain denounces the reported cession of the Newchwang railway. The German Government of Samoa is oppressing the people with taxes.

Peter F. Dunne, "Dooley," is out of the Chicago hospital and getting well. Samuans are now receiving the \$1,000 paid them for surrendering arms.

The old warship Omaha may be repaired and used as a training ship. Four deaths from bubonic plague recently occurred on a British steamer.

Ten persons were killed in an English factory in an explosion recently. The house in which Lincoln's mother was wooed has been destroyed by fire.

More diamond finds are reported from northern Mexico and lower New Mexico. The Government will assist the starving Mission Indians in Southern California.

Mrs. Hurst, the divorced wife of Methodist Bishop Hurst, may become a Catholic. The Government has reserved 2,000,000 acres in Arizona to protect the water supply.

The Russian Government has ordered the Novoye Vremya to cease attacking France. German trade journals now refuse to accept advertisements of some American products.

British and American residents of German Samoa are gradually leaving the country. Swiftwater, Bill, the Klondiker, has taken his third wife from among the Lamore sisters.

La Verite, organ of the ultra-Catholic French Canadian, threatens an uprising against England. Henry A. De Lille, a confidant of Napoleon III and husband of Olive Logan, is dead in London.

Bishop Potter wants the New York police force reorganized by an Army colonel. Cornelius Vanderbilt did not attend his brother's wedding, the families not having been reconciled.

The German Governor of Samoa has reprimanded Mataafa for demanding 1,000 mats from the chiefs of Tutuila. The Governor of Ohio will christen the battleship Ohio, to be launched in the presence of the President at San Francisco.

California fruit is affecting the English jam business and Yankee invention may revolutionize the British woolen trade.

George Johnson, the millionaire heir of the Isle of Life, is dead. For thirty years he never permitted any one to see his face.

Burglars were caught in Paris after they had entered a collector's apartment and cut Titian's "Danae" from its frame.

Tom Fitch, who has been a candidate for a Senatorial nomination in every Western State, will practice law in the Philippines.

A fight between the union and non-union crooks of San Francisco has resulted in tying up twenty-two non-union burials in two weeks.

The Senate was considering the War Revenue bill on January 23d. The trend of sentiment appeared favorable to a greater reduction than was made by the House bill.

Reports from the States say that the recent storms are dying away and the rivers are lowering. It is said that the Tuolumne river was higher than for twenty years before.

On the opening day of the California Legislature the Governor's message was sent to the Senate late and adjournment was taken before it was read. This was regarded by some as an act of great discourtesy.

A Butte waiter in a restaurant saved the contents of a cash register by throwing a sugar bowl at a robber. The robber fired shot and left with \$30, leaving a row of bills amounting to several hundred dollars.

Mrs. Schmalz, a San Francisco woman, left a will leaving her fortune to various relatives and bequeathing only \$50 to her husband, because, she said, he had treated her badly and she had given him \$20,000 in her lifetime.

Paul A. Davis of Boston drank all the way across the ocean on the last trip of the Galic to San Francisco, and upon landing there his wife had him arrested and said he might be rid of his company and spend a number of years in jail.

Alfred Facker, the Denver criminal who was convicted of a charge of the murder of five companions in the Colorado Woods, was pardoned from a life term sentence at the expiration of 10 years imprisonment on the 21st inst.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to accept in modified form the amendment to the Army bill for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Army pension. There was vigorous debate on the subject.

George Edwards, representing the alumni of the University of California, presented a number of measures for university legislation to Senator Howell to bring before the California Legislature, the measures all being for financial provisions.

The opening of the ground school of Stanford University shows a great number of deficiencies in scholarship among prominent and popular students, and it is said that the fact marks a new vigorous policy on the part of the faculty.

Mr. Thomas Edison has defended himself against the allegations of his enemy, saying that he has no secret, and that he is not a monopolist. He is now working for some one who will hand him a new assignment.

DECISION PLEASED
ALL THE PARTIES

It is unusual for the attorneys representing the plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, to have agreed upon a submission of facts and hope for the same decision. This was the case in the action brought by the Puna Sugar Company against the Territory of Hawaii. When Attorney General Dole, representing the Territory, and Mr. Hatch, representing the plaintiff, submitted their arguments, they both practically agreed that the law was unconstitutional and should be so declared. This was their assumption, but the Attorney General desired that the Supreme Court decide the question of its constitutionality or unconstitutionality.

The question arose as to whether a property owner should be prohibited from clearing his land within 250 feet of any natural forest, as covered by the penal laws. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision, the opinion being written by Justice Galbraith, and concurred in by Justice Perry and A. G. M. Robertson, sitting in place of Justice Freat.

The syllabus says: Sections 1617, 1618 and 1619, penal laws, making it a misdemeanor for any one "to cut, mutilate or destroy any forest tree or growing shrubbery, or underbrush within 250 feet of any road which may have been, or hereafter may be, constructed by the Government through any natural forest," without providing any method for compensating the owner thereof, constitutes a taking of private property for public use within the inhibition of amendment 5 to the United States Constitution, and for that reason are void.

The facts set out in the submission are as follows: The Puna Sugar Company is the owner in fee simple of a tract of land at Waialeale, in Pahoa, District of Puna, Hawaii. The land borders on a road constructed by the Hawaiian Government in part through a natural forest.

The Puna Sugar Company within the three months just past has been engaged in cutting and destroying forest trees, shrubbery and underbrush on its said land within 250 feet of this highway, the company claims it has full right, and lawful authority to so cut and clear the forest, shrubbery and underbrush.

The Attorney General, however, claimed the company was liable to prosecution for doing so, notwithstanding the fact that same are growing upon land of the sugar company, in accordance with the penal laws sections quoted above. The company, on the other hand claimed these sections were unconstitutional and void, as they were designed to deprive the company of its property without compensation and without due process of law, and was contrary to article 5 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

It was agreed by the parties that in case said law was held to be unconstitutional or void, the company would be rendered in favor of the company, otherwise, in favor of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii.

The opinion says: "In forbidding the plaintiff to cut trees or underbrush, etc., on its land within 250 feet of the Government road, there is such a serious interference to the common and necessary use of property as will amount to a taking within the rule announced by the Supreme Court of the United States, and no provision is made in the statute for compensating the plaintiff for the land so taken."

"It cannot be claimed that the public morals, health, or general welfare of the country, require a strip of natural forest 250 feet in width along the Government road. The conclusion that the statute is void, necessarily follows, whether it be considered as the attempted exercise of the police power, or that of eminent domain. Let judgment be entered for plaintiff."

Hatch & Silliman for plaintiff; E. P. Dole, Attorney General, for defendant.

Filipino Revolt abating. MANILA, Jan. 14.—Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures and destruction of insurgent camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the American intentions among the natives.

The propagation of the principles of the Federal party and the knowledge that they are approved by the United States Philippine Commission and the military authorities, and that the carrying out of the terms of General MacArthur's proclamation, classes all who commit acts inimical to the interests of the Army as rebels and traitors, are having pointed effect with the offering of local autonomy and protection and showing the certainty of the punishment of those who remain rebels.

The Rupture at Stanford. STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 15.—Prof. Wm. Henry Hudson, the brilliant man of letters and a member of the English department in the university, and Dr. Charles N. Little, who occupies the chair of mathematics, have resigned from the faculty as a protest against the expulsion and endorsement of withdrawal of Dr. Howard and Dr. Ross. The resignations of Professors Hudson and Little were handed to Vice President Branner this afternoon. After a very brief consideration Dr. Branner penned a curt note in duplicate to each of them, accepting the tendered resignations and expressing that they should take effect immediately. Dr. Little and Professor Hudson will discontinue their classes at once and leave the university with Dr. Howard. The latter was requested to resign because of his criticisms of the Ross case.

ALGOA REACHES PORT. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Early yesterday afternoon the large steamer Algoa, which took a cargo of freight from the coast, arrived here. The cargo part on her return, having been forty-three days from Nagasaki. The steamer was in ballast, and the trip was uneventful. Very little ballast, which consisted of a quantity of Japanese coal, was, however, brought by the Algoa, and the points of a pilot of the big vessel were three feet out of water. Twenty hours before the Algoa sailed from Nagasaki the steamer Californian left that port, bound for San Francisco, also in ballast, but having on board a cargo of coal. The Californian had not been reported off the harbor up to last evening. The Algoa will be released by the government as a transport, and is to be turned over to the owner the Pacific Mail Company.

WILL GO TO SEATTLE. Within the next ten days it is expected the steamer American, now enroute from San Francisco, will arrive for Seattle to take on the heavy cargo sailing thence for Honolulu and New York. While in the north, however, the American will call at Seattle to fill the coal bunkers, and this it is to do some day every month of the year, the steamer being the only one of the line calling at Seattle.

"Honest Labor Bears
a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood.

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Hood's Pills cure liver ill, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

INSULAR CASES
RELATE TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1.)

United States customs laws and regulations to the islands. He called attention to the act of annexation, saying that it did not make the Hawaiian Islands a part of the United States, but a part of the territory of the United States.

"It is," he continued, "obvious that territory annexed or ceded to the United States becomes a part of the territory of the United States, but it does not become a part of the United States in either a constitutional or a legislative sense until Congress shall so determine." In conclusion Richards said:

"In the annexation resolution it was expressly provided that the customs regulations of the Republic of Hawaii should continue until Congress should extend the customs laws of the United States to the islands. It was not until the passage of the Act of April 30, 1900, that the islands became a part of the United States for customs purposes by the extension of our laws to them."

Richards was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who would hear him, Peckham, White and McKenna. In reply to Justice Harlan he said that if it became desirable to do so the United States could part with Hawaii as it could with the Philippines, because neither is a part of the Union. He did not contend, he said, that Congress could disintegrate the Union; he did hold that Congress could dispose of territory which simply belongs to this country.

In connection with his contention concerning the necessary time between the acquisition of territory and the putting into effect of our laws, Richards read extracts from the treaty negotiated in 1898 for the annexation of the islands. That, he said, made explicit provision for temporary extension of our laws, as had been done under the resolution of annexation. He laid some stress upon the fact that this treaty had been negotiated during the administration of President Harrison.

Richards was followed by Wickham Smith, who closed the case for the appellants. This is the last of the insular cases on the docket. About a dozen of them have been heard and the Court now has them under advisement.

May Perform Marriage. Attorney General Dole yesterday presented the following opinion relative to the authority of persons in the Territory to perform the marriage rite, requested by Dr. Davidson, of Maui:

"Relative to the matter of Dr. Chas. Davidson's letter referred to me, I have to say that chapter 23 of the laws of 1872 provide that 'it shall in no case be lawful for any persons to marry in this kingdom without a license for that purpose duly obtained from the agent duly appointed to grant licenses to marry.' This is contained in section 1570 of the Civil Laws of 1897, and the following section provides, 'The marriage rite may be performed and solemnized by any person duly authorized by law upon presentation to him of a license to marry, as prescribed by the foregoing section.' I cannot find that the statute as above quoted has been changed."

Colonel Jones, of the First Regiment, was tendered a reception by D Company of the National Guard at Hilo during his visit there last week. The Hilo Band and a glee club assisted in making the reception a success. The company has on its roster the names of sixty men.

THE RUPTURE AT STANFORD. STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 15.—Prof. Wm. Henry Hudson, the brilliant man of letters and a member of the English department in the university, and Dr. Charles N. Little, who occupies the chair of mathematics, have resigned from the faculty as a protest against the expulsion and endorsement of withdrawal of Dr. Howard and Dr. Ross. The resignations of Professors Hudson and Little were handed to Vice President Branner this afternoon. After a very brief consideration Dr. Branner penned a curt note in duplicate to each of them, accepting the tendered resignations and expressing that they should take effect immediately. Dr. Little and Professor Hudson will discontinue their classes at once and leave the university with Dr. Howard. The latter was requested to resign because of his criticisms of the Ross case.

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IT SHOULD NOT
BE PERMITTED

The Board of Health is still having trouble with Chinese physicians who do not know the difference between a pill and an ordinary case of grip. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board, stated he had had occasion to make post-mortems in two cases in the past week where death certificates had been given by Chinese physicians entirely at variance with the real cause of death. One had stated a Chinese came to his death from convulsions. Upon a post-mortem being performed, the cause was ascertained to be acute enteritis.

Another who had been ill presumably for only twenty-four hours was said to have died of "pneumonia." A post-mortem revealed an abscess of the liver, which could easily have been diagnosed by a white physician as such. Dr. Pratt said he was reminded of a case a short time since which baffled comparison. A Chinese child which had been badly scolded and died from the effects, was said by the Chinese physician to have died of "yellow fever," and the death certificate so read.

The Board is at a loss to know what to do with these physicians. Under a recent decision of the Circuit Court, it would be a waste of time to revoke their licenses, because by so doing they could not be prevented from practicing, as there is no penalty under the territorial statutes to punish them. It is said that a number of these Oriental doctors were given licenses to practice by Kalaupapa in order to curry favor with the "opium ring," and were in no wise fit to exercise the right to treat the sick.

Mr. Dole stated that he believed the Circuit Judge was right in his decision, and if anything was to be done, the remedy should be sought in the coming Legislature. These physicians, however, will all be required to present themselves before the board of examiners to ascertain their fitness for holding physicians' licenses.

Terrific Blizzards. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The entire Middle West is in the grasp of a terrible blizzard, the storm reaching a velocity of thirty miles as it approached Chicago. As it traveled it spread out and embraced the entire Mississippi Valley. Incalculable damage is reported, Chicago being a heavy sufferer.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Came in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
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We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

If the use of one of
our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (90 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 26
CHINA	FEB. 1	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 1
DORIC	FEB. 15	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 25	COPTIC MARU	FEB. 20
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 5	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
COPTIC	MARCH 14	PEKING	MARCH 1
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	GARLIC	MARCH 18
PEKING	MARCH 30	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 25
GARLIC	APRIL 6	CHINA	APRIL 3
		DORIC	APRIL 1

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hack

TO OPEN BAR.

Specifications For Pearl Harbor Work.

CHANCE FOR THE LOCAL DREDGERS

United States Army Calls for Bids, To Begin Within 120 Days.

CAPTAIN POND, commandant of the naval station, received yesterday the specifications for dredging out the bar at the entrance of Pearl Harbor. Bids for this work were advertised for some time ago and will be opened at the office of the army engineers in San Francisco.

The bar is about a quarter of a mile in length and must be dredged to a depth of thirty feet or more, and according to the specifications they are limited to an appropriation of \$100,000. The bidders must determine to what width they can dredge for the amount specified. Not less than 20,000 cubic feet of debris must be taken out per month, and a failure to perform this specification of the contract for two months will render it invalid. The debris is to be deposited at least 200 yards west of the entrance of Pearl Harbor or in deep water, and work must be begun within 120 days after the awarding of the contract.

Lieutenant Huey of the engineer board in San Francisco will be in charge of the work, which will be done under the direction of the army engineers. Bids are to be opened in San Francisco on February 27. Lieutenant Huey will probably come to Honolulu at the beginning of the work. The specifications in detail are as follows:

The attention of bidders is especially invited to the Acts of Congress, approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, as printed in vol. 23, page 322, and vol. 24, page 414, United States Statutes at Large, which prohibit the importation of foreign labor, and aliens, under contract or agreement, to perform labor in the United States or Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Preference will be given to articles or materials of domestic production, conditions of quality and price being equal, including in the price of foreign articles the duty thereon.

Maps of the localities may be seen at this office. Bidders, or their authorized agents, are expected to visit the place, and to make their own estimates of the facilities and difficulties attending the execution of the work, including the uncertainty of weather and all other contingencies.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty which should be in the nature of a bond as directed in these instructions.

The guaranty attached to each copy of the bid must be signed by an authorized surety company, or by two responsible guarantors, to be certified as good and sufficient guarantors by a judge or clerk of a United States Court, United States District Attorney, United States Commissioner, or Judge or clerk of a State court of record, with the seal of said court attached.

Proposals must be prepared without assistance from any person employed in or belonging to the military or naval service of the United States or employed under this office.

No bidder will be informed, directly or indirectly, of the name of any person intending to bid or not to bid, or to whom information in respect to proposals may have been given.

The proposals and guaranties must be placed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals for dredging entrance to Pearl Harbor, H. I., to be opened February 27, 1901," and enclosed in another sealed envelope addressed to Lieut. Col. W. H. Huey, Corps of Engineers, 41 Flood building, San Francisco, Cal., but otherwise unmarked. It is suggested that the inner envelope be sealed with sealing wax.

The bidder to whom award is made will be required to enter into written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in an amount of \$25,000 within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

The sureties, if individuals, are to make and subscribe affidavits of justification on the back of the bond to the contract, and they must justify in amounts which shall aggregate double the amount of the penal sum named in the bond.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The contractor should, within ten days from the award of the contract, furnish the office with the postoffice address to which communications should be sent.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are prohibited by law.

The decision of the Engineer officer in charge as to quality and quantity shall be final.

It is understood and agreed that the quantities given are approximate only, and it must be understood that no claim shall be made against the United States on account of any excess or deficiency, absolute or relative, in the same. Bidders are expected to examine the drawings, and are invited to make the estimate of quantities for themselves.

Payments will be made monthly. A percentage of the amount will be reserved from each payment until the completion of the contract.

Should the time for the completion of the contract be extended, all expenses for inspection and superintendence during the period of the extension, the same to be determined by the Engineer officer in charge, shall be deducted from payments due or to become due to the contractor.

The contractor must be prepared to carry on the work as rapidly as may be required by the Engineer officer in charge; but he will not be required during any calendar month to excavate and deposit more than 20,000 cubic yards of material.

Bidders are expected to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the work to be done, and it will be assumed that proposals are based upon a thorough understanding of the character. Intending bidders are urged to visit the localities of the work and by personal inspection

and inquiry fully inform themselves as to the present and probable future conditions. No allowance or concession will be made for any lack of information on the part of the contractor regarding the work. The price to be paid shall be compensation for furnishing all necessary labor, materials and appliances of every description, and for doing all the work herein specified to the satisfaction of the Engineer officer in charge, and shall include all risks and expenses whatever nature attending the execution of the work.

Pearl Harbor is situated on the Island of Oahu, and is about eight miles west of the City of Honolulu.

The work to be done is the formation, by dredging, of a channel having a depth of 20 feet at mean low water, through the bar at the entrance to the harbor, about 1,000 feet in length, and as wide as the funds available will permit.

The bar at this locality is believed to consist entirely of coral sand, with coral banks on either side. Barges to a depth exceeding 20 feet have been made by officers of the United States Navy throughout the area to be dredged. Nothing but sand was found. Map and description of borings can be seen at this office.

The least depth of water on the bar is about ten feet; the depth of cutting will vary from 0 to 20 feet.

The quantity of material to be removed to obtain a channel 20 feet deep and 20 feet wide is estimated at 200,000 cubic yards.

The amount of money available for the work is \$100,000, from which such sums as may be necessary for contingent expenses will be reserved.

Dredged material may be deposited on the west side of the cut, not nearer than 200 yards from the western edge of the cut; or it may be deposited in deep water outside, at such places, about one-fourth mile distant from center of cut, as may be approved by the Engineer officer in charge.

Operations will be conducted in accordance with the instructions of the Engineer officer in charge. The contractor will be required to supply fuel, gauges, buoys and ranges, and furnish men and boats to place and maintain them as directed.

The work must progress at the rate of at least 20,000 cubic yards per month, and to entitle the contractor to the monthly payments provided in paragraph 33 of these specifications, an average of not less than 20,000 cubic yards must have been dredged and deposited.

A failure to remove at least 20,000 cubic yards of material per month for two consecutive months will be deemed sufficient ground for cancellation of the contract, according to the method prescribed in the form of contract adopted and in use by the Engineer Department of the Army.

No work shall be done on Sundays or legal holidays, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, and by special authority of the Engineer officer in charge.

When required, suitable transportation from shore to and from all work approved by board and lodgings for the United States employees engaged on the work, will be provided by the contractor, the board and lodgings to be paid for by the United States at rates to be fixed by the Engineer officer in charge; the cost of transportation is to be included in the price bid for doing the work.

Work shall be commenced within 120 days after date of notification of approval of the contract by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and shall be completed within twelve calendar months from such date of commencement.

San Francisco, Cal., January 8, 1901.

IRON WORKS IN VANCOUVER B. C.

Theodore H. Davies and Company of Honolulu Make a Purchase.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 8.—T. H. Davies & Co., owners of extensive iron works in Honolulu and Liverpool, have purchased the iron works of Armstrong & Morrison of Vancouver, B. C., for \$250,000. A large cash deposit has already been paid and one of the members of the Liverpool firm will be here on Thursday to take over the works, which will be increased to double their present capacity. There are now 100 hands employed.

The Davies company will employ 250. They will erect a foundry, install new machines and equip the works so that they can fill all metal orders from the mining camps and make big steel castings for smelters, bridges, etc., while they will make a specialty of the manufacture of stamp mills. In fact the Davies company proposes to expend \$100,000 at once in the way of improvement on the plant and to eventually expend \$250,000 in addition to the purchase price. The new manager to be imported from England is at present inspector at one of the Imperial Government naval yards but has spent most of his life in the manufacture of mining machinery.

A NEW INCORPORATION.

New Concern Will Transact a General Business.

Articles of incorporation of "Allen & Robinson, Limited," have been filed with Treasurer Lansing, which takes over the affairs of Allen & Robinson, the lumber dealers and ship owners. The corporation is capitalized at \$550,000, divided into 5,500 shares of the par value of \$100 a share. The object of the corporation is to carry on the lumber, coal, coke, hardware and act as importers and dealers in sailing vessels, whether propelled by wind or machine power; to purchase, hire, charter, exchange, sell and act as agents for ships and vessels. They will also enter into the business of lightermen, wharfingers and ship brokers, as well as carry on the business of life, fire and marine insurance.

The corporation's life will be fifty years. The capital stock may be extended to \$2,000,000 if the stockholders find it necessary to do so. The incorporators and the number of shares subscribed for by each are as follows: S. C. Allen, 5,401; Paul Muhlendorf, 50; Samuel Dwight, 20; Hiram Kolomoak, 10; James E. Jaeger, 10; S. W. Spencer, 10; M. P. Robinson, 10; J. O. Carter, 10. The officers are: Samuel C. Allen, president; S. W. Spencer, secretary, and James E. Jaeger, treasurer.

Kruger May Die.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A cable to the World from Paris says: Private advices received here say that the German physician who recently examined President Kruger pronounced him dangerously ill, scarcely likely to live more than a fortnight longer. (This was subsequently denied.)

PAST THE LAW.

E. C. Kaufmann Took His Own Life.

KILLS HIMSELF IN THE BARRACKS

Territorial Bandsman, Fearing Arrest, Fires the Fatal Bullet.

He Leaves a Letter for Captain Berger Giving His Reasons for Rash Act.

TORTURED with remorse, and preferring death to arrest, E. C. Kaufmann, a member of the Territorial band, committed suicide about 9 o'clock last evening.

Selecting the place where he had often spent many hours at band practice, Kaufmann went to the music room of the old barracks on Hotel street, and holding the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through the skull, penetrating the brain, and lodged in the ceiling overhead.

Death must have resulted instantly, and from the position of the body it is evident that the unfortunate man was standing upright when he fired the fatal shot.

R. L. Coswell, night watchman at the barracks, saw the person to view the body after the rash act had been committed. National Guardsmen were engaged at drill during the evening, and Coswell noticed that the door of the music room was unlocked, and the padlock missing, feared that some one had entered into the room, for a wrong purpose.

The door was closed, but yielded readily to the touch. Coswell was forced to obtain light in order that he might view the interior, and as the dim light of a torch shed a ghastly shadow about the room, a gruesome sight met his gaze.

Lying on the floor in one corner of the small room, was the body, the head and face covered with blood, and little rivulets of the life fluid flowing over the floor. The head was resting on the arm of an overturned chair, evidently upset as he fell.

Under the right knee the handle of the revolver could be seen protruding, and upon examination it was discovered to be of the Smith & Wesson type, and of 35-calibre. Only one small shell had been fired, the remaining shells being in their position in the cylinder.

That Kaufmann set about the fulfillment of the last act is evident, for he left a note addressed to Captain Berger requesting him to call at the postoffice for a letter which would explain everything. The note as the letter, is written in a firm hand that shows no evidence of fear.

For the last time Kaufmann performed his part in the band practice during the afternoon, and listened to several musical selections by his fellow musicians in the evening.

The causes leading up to his final act were published in yesterday's Advertiser, after a careful investigation, at the request of the mothers of several of the children. Fully conversant with the facts, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was looking for Kaufmann yesterday day. Chillingworth called at the lodging house several times during the day, but was unable to find his man. Chillingworth's presence was noticed in the lodging house, and undoubtedly Kaufmann was informed of it. J. J. Cohen, manager of the lodging house, yesterday called at the place that the police were inquiring for Kaufmann.

Despite the fact that Chillingworth had diligently sought Kaufmann, he was not aware until after the man had killed himself, that High Sheriff Brown had yesterday afternoon sworn to a warrant for Kaufmann's arrest, on the charge of "insolent conduct." Brown had sworn to the warrant after a thorough investigation, and Kaufmann was to have been arrested today. Owing to Chillingworth being unusually busy yesterday, Brown had not informed him of the issuance of the warrant.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was notified of the suicide, and hastily summoned a jury, took them in the patrol wagon to the scene of the death.

The following jurors will serve: Sam Lyle, Charles Spencer, Louis Berendt, Captain Cluning, Fred Smith and W. Davis.

An advertiser reporter called at Captain Berger's residence on Miller street at midnight. When asked whether he had heard anything about Kaufmann's death he was dumfounded. Told the death had been committed in the band room, he considered how he could have gained entrance and no one went to the lattice work on his porch to look for his key. It was gone.

"He was not with the band tonight when we played at the Hawaiian Hotel, and I presumed it was because of the newspaper story about him," he said.

Mrs. Berger heard the name Kaufmann, pronounced by the reporter and came in to the parlor to inquire what had happened. When told he was dead she was greatly distressed and said:

"Why that is strange. Mr. Kaufmann came here about half past 8 o'clock last night while Captain Berger and his band were at the Hotel. I heard somebody knock at the lattice door and I went out to see who was there. I recognized Mr. Kaufmann's voice, but it sounded strange. He merely passed me a note which said 'Captain Berger, I will have a letter in the postoffice tomorrow morning.' I, Kaufmann, I thought nothing of it and gave it to the Captain when he came home from the concert. A lady was spending the evening with me at the time and I remarked to her about Mr. Kaufmann's appearance. Now that you state he shot himself I recall that we heard a shot about 9 o'clock. We spoke of it at the time. It was so clear, but I thought it came from some of the boys in the army. I suppose when he came with the note he brought back the key to the music room."

She was told then that the key was

missing, so the conclusion was reached that before delivering his note to Mrs. Berger, Kaufmann had rushed through the lattice and taken the key. The key was always left on the lattice sill for the band to use.

Captain Berger accompanied the reporter to the postoffice but no letter was found in the Captain's postoffice box. It had evidently been mailed shortly before Kaufmann made his visit to Berger's house. Postmaster Oat was communicated with and he announced his willingness to come down to the office and procure the letter and put it in Captain Berger's box. A hack was sent for him shortly after midnight.

Mr. Oat reached the office at 1 o'clock. In the city drop box were four letters, one of them to "Capt. H. Berger, Director, Hawaiian Government Band, Honolulu," addressed in a bold, flourishing hand. Mr. Oat placed the date mark on the letter, "I. A. M. Jan. 25," and placed it in Captain Berger's box, from which it was taken and opened. The letter read:

Honolulu, Jan. 24th, 1901.

Friend Berger: After what the papers said this morning about me, I cannot endure to live any longer. I am not afraid to die, but I am afraid to be disgraced. I am going to use like a coward. I have bought a revolver for that purpose. I had a 41 but sold it some time ago, not thinking that I must want to use it.

I am a veteran of the transatlantic war, and of the Spanish American war also. Please see that I will have a burial. I belong to the Masons and K. of P. and the Army and Navy Union. My belongings as my watch, two pairs of gold glasses and a pair in a steel frame, you may dispose of as you want. My trunk is full of music (Violin music) musical books and clothes which you may dispose of as you please. The 2 flat brass will just pay my board and room at the Orphanum let Mr. Cohen keep it on that acct.

I am writing this letter in great haste in the Chinese store in Waikiki near the place where the cars stop. It is 15 minutes to seven and I want to hear a few of your Selections before I take my trip to the other world. I am also eating ham and eggs so I will not go hungry.

When you receive these lines my spirit will have departed from here and will perhaps be around Miss Nielsen, the one who is responsible for this act of mine.

I am a spiritualist, and will come and visit Miss Nielsen as often as possible, some people do not believe in spiritualism, nevertheless spirits are visiting us daily.

She need be afraid when she sees me. I will not harm her, on the contrary I will plead for her to my father in heaven.

I have never harmed any one my fault is I am to fond of children which is misconstrued.

At the bottom of my soul, my father in heaven may forgive those who drive me to this step. I close with forgiving all as I hope to be forgiven by my father in heaven.

Good bye Friend Berger.

Your Friend

E. C. KAUFMANN.

The deceased was a German of good education and was a fine musician. He played the bassoon in the Territorial band. Captain Berger met him in Honolulu two years ago, when Kaufmann was bandmaster aboard the cruiser Baltimore. Kaufmann was on the vessel when the battle of Manila was fought with Dewey and wears a medal commemorating that event. He was in the Galveston flood and was in the water for eighteen hours. He left Galveston and came to Los Angeles and wrote to Captain Berger from that point for him in the band. There were no vacancies at the time and the Captain did not immediately reply. One day some weeks ago Kaufmann came to the Captain's house. A position was found for him in the Orpheum orchestra, and after this decision he was admitted to the band. The Captain paid for Kaufmann's steam ticket to help him out.

COURT INSPECTOR ARRIVES.

W. H. Moyer of Washington Will Investigate Hawaii's Courts.

William H. Moyer of the Department of Justice arrived via the Grant yesterday morning and is now a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel. He is next to the head and one of the oldest examiners in the department and his purpose in coming here is to look into and thoroughly investigate the court arrangements of Judge Esteé for report. The District Judge is absent at present, but will return in a few days, and Mr. Moyer will remain here until Esteé arrives.

It is the business of Mr. Moyer in his position to see that all United States courts are in proper working order, to examine all accounts and to investigate the work of various officers. He will carefully inquire into all the details of the court work and see that the head office in Washington is kept advised of the progress.

He will probably visit Hilo, Maui and Kauai in the completion of his work.

OF INTEREST HERE.

Collector of the Port Stackable has received copies of two bills which have been introduced in the House of Representatives. The substance of which are as follows:

1. A bill to provide for subroverts of entry and delivery in the Territory of Hawaii, and for the stationing of customs officers at such subroverts with authority to enter and clear vessels.

2. A bill providing that recruits derived from duties on imports in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, and other islands under the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be deposited in United States demeritories.

Collision at Halawa.

There was a collision between a freight and a work train at Halawa Wednesday, resulting in considerable damage to the locomotive and railbed injuries to Engineer Trulock of the freight train.

It was marvellous that no one was killed. The two trains came together head-on, and the work train was derailed and thrown over on its side. Engineer Bantex of the freight train turned for his life and escaped unhurt. Engineer Trulock also jumped, but came to the ground heavily and dislocated a hip. He was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Permission was yesterday given by the Board of Health to Dr. Carmichael of the United States Marine Service to bury anyone connected with the hospital service within the plots already used by the United States government. The permission granted is for a period of six months only.

Weak Children FEAR NOT POLICE.

A Sickly Child Made Strong. Opium Fiends Can Smoke at Will.

NATIVES ARE FAST BECOMING SLAVES

Many Believe That the Drug Will Prevent the Spread of Leprosy.

THERE is joy depicted on the countenance of many of the Chinese inhabitants of Honolulu. No more will the slaves of the opium habit be compelled to indulge in their favorite vice in secret. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth no longer inspires fear in the hearts of the "joint keepers," and all on account of the recent decision of the Circuit Court.

For six months past the police of this city have been fighting the Chinese, and even the natives, in their use of the deadly drug, and not without success, for an average of at least five cases were heard each week and rarely did any one charged with "having opium in possession" escape conviction.

Conviction cost each culprit \$50, and the police treasury was increased by the sum of nearly \$1,000 per month; \$12,000 a year went long way towards the maintenance of the police department, but now this is a thing of the past and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's friends will wait in vain for confiscated opium outfits, while the citizens of Honolulu will be called upon to make up this loss to the police treasury.

There is no law by which a man or woman, or even a child for that matter, can be made amenable to the courts for smoking or eating opium, and now that the only charge which could be preferred has been removed, the police are rendered powerless.

The evil which will cost us further reaching than that at first sight appears, Chinese are known the world over as opium smokers; white people often acquire the habit, and to many of the natives of these Islands it is fast becoming a necessity.

Laboring under the impression that the use of the drug will prevent leprosy, they fall willing victims to its use. Before the recent action of the court every one was compelled to resort to the vile dens maintained by the Chinese in order to satisfy their craving and the fear of detection kept many a person from becoming an opium slave; but now that they are enabled to sit quietly in their own homes and smoke with impunity, the numbers addicted to its use will be terribly increased.

On a visit to one of the most notorious dens in this city yesterday, the many devices that the wily Mongolian has resorted to in times past to carry on his trade in opium were exposed and it is little wonder that the police have had their hands full and that the dapper keeper now sits on the lanai and rubs his hands in glee.

As the house was approached Chinese women and children would poke their heads out of the windows and doors of neighboring houses and a warning cry went up for those who were inmates of the structure in the rear where the drug was smoked.

The opium house is a two-story building about 15 feet wide and 20 feet in length, the lower part of it being occupied by Chinese families. The entire upper floor is one big room, and this is used for the benefit of the proprietor's many customers who sit around on the low couches and smoke until they fall into insensibility.

Entrance to the upper floor is gained through a door that is nothing more than a narrow slit in the wall, and through which even a thin man has to enter sideways. This door is constructed of one and one-half inch lumber, as are all other doors leading into the room.

When the "lookout" above has carefully scrutinized one through his small peep hole, if he has decided to permit one to enter, there will be a noise of wooden bars being withdrawn from their fastenings, and one will find on passing the door that he is in a small entrance and that only a few feet up the narrow stairs is another door similar to the first. Passing that he looks above and to all appearances the door is solid, and just as he is about to turn back the door will open and he will be admitted to the smoking room. But a trifling space is left between these barriers, as from repeated visits of the police the Chinese have found that it is to their advantage to leave but little room in which an axe might be swung.

Everywhere on the walls are marks of axes and hatchets that bear silent testimony to the frequent raids of the police and the method that they are compelled to employ to gain an entrance. All around the room are low couches covered with matting and several pairs of men are to be seen reclining on these with the "layout" between them. Four small windows open into the room and these are heavily barred with iron.

In one corner is a pipe that leads into the room below, and it is into this that they hastily throw the precious opium when the police appear.

When asked what he thought of the decision of the court the proprietor of the den replied that his business was ruined and that every one was now smoking their opium pipes at home.

High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth are not inclined to ensure the Judge for his opinion, but it is their conviction that the law is at fault and that a speedy change must be effected.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try the tonic.

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The vacant judgeship in the Circuit Court is still unfilled according to advices received yesterday by A. V. Gear from Washington.

The Mardi Gras committee will meet at Dr. Sloggett's office at 9:30 this morning to complete final arrangements for that event.

Dorothy, the sixteen months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Carter, died at their home at Judd and Little streets, Tuesday evening, from enteric colitis.

Mr. H. W. Kinney, late of the S. S. Hawaii, has accepted a position as assistant chemist at Waiata plantation, and commences work in his new capacity immediately.

Archibald MacKillop, representing the Crown Distilleries Company, arrived in this city yesterday on the Gaelic, and will spend some time in Honolulu and on the Islands.

D. Kanakani presented a claim to the Board of Health for personal effects lost by him during the Chinatown fire, amounting to \$455.25. The matter was laid on the table.

Dr. Carmichael, chief of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Honolulu, expects orders transferring him to some other post by the Grant, which is expected at any time.

The planets Jupiter, Venus and Saturn can now be seen close together in the eastern sky at about 6 o'clock in the morning. They are nearly over Manoa Valley or Kaimuki.

New storm sewer traps are being put in at all intersections of Port with other streets, and the openings are being fitted at the edge of the sidewalk, so that the street is not affected.

T. H. Davies & Co. are erecting a three-story stock warehouse on the Esplanade, which was the site of their old warehouse. It is thought that the new building will be completed within a few months, and the bulk of the goods will be stored there. They also intend to make some changes and renovations on the building at present occupied by them on the corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets.

Dr. Ames, quarantine officer of the United States Marine Hospital Service, whose duty it has been to board all the steamers entering port, has been ordered to Manila, where he will have charge of the new quarantine plant now being erected in the Philippines capital. Dr. Ames has been in Honolulu for several months, and has made a host of friends. He expects to leave on the Hongkong Maru for his new station.

Maunaloa plantation is being given over to its creditors, and whatever assets can be found on the plantation are being levied upon by order of the court. An attachment was recently levied on the machinery, pumps, railroad to Manila, and the growing cane. To satisfy the judgment rendered against the company in favor of the Risdon Iron Works. The judgment was for \$16,000, and the sale will take place on February 12.

Dr. Thompson, Territorial physician at Kau, Hawaii, has asked the Board of Health for instructions in giving opium to a Chinese whose life he deems in danger if he is not furnished with the drug. He did not know whether the police regulations were of such a nature that he could do this and not be subject to arrest. Dr. Thompson has been in the matter in view of the Circuit Judge's decision yesterday declaring the opium law unconstitutional. Dr. Thompson need not fear police interruption.

BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhea and a Chinese whose life I am now getting an increase in my pension, or on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

IMPORTED FLORIDA FRUIT TREES.

We have just received for planting in our own orchard, a choice lot of fruit trees, consisting of peaches, apples, pears, plums, apricots, mulberries, etc., and have a limited number for sale at reasonable prices. Address

BYRON O. CLARK, Manager, Clark Farm, Wahiawa, Oahu.

A new plot against the U.S. has been started.

WATCHING THE CROOKS

Police After Allen and His Pals.

MORE OF THEIR GAMES

Dr. Rodgers Relates a Curious Experience With an Unidentified Caller.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

UNHAPPY, indeed, are the card sharps whose game has been spoiled by the exposure of their plans and methods in the Advertiser.

Allen, alias Billy Hurd, confidence man and "gun fighter," says he has been misjudged. Beckley, companion of Allen, and whose duty outside of meeting men with money and turning them to Allen's den is to sit beside Allen at the poker table and cut the cards cleverly, is also an injured man. Chambers, still in his twenties, but who can do fancy tricks with chips, says he is maligned.

Yesterday Beckley and Chambers sought out High Sheriff Brown and smote their breasts before him. "We are honest men," said they. "We know Allen only since we met him on the Sierra. He may be a crook, but we have found him a thorough gentleman."

Beckley, whose first name is George, as is that of the commodore of Wilder's fleet, said he lived with Allen at the house of mystery on Wilder avenue near Punahoa street. This he told High Sheriff Brown.

Only a day ago Allen denied that Beckley lived with him. Beckley and Chambers told Brown that they would leave on the Sierra on Tuesday. They had not intended to leave here so soon, but they confessed that the Advertiser's statements had made them conclude to sail on the next boat.

Beckley referred to Judge Estee concerning his character, but Judge Estee says he had not met Beckley until the latter shook his hand in Honolulu.

High Sheriff Brown told Beckley and Chambers that when the police wanted them they would go and get them. The police have no evidence on which to arrest the crooks, but are watching them closely, and they can make no dishonest move without it being known. The house on Wilder avenue is under surveillance, and will be raided at the least sign of a gambling game going on there.

Allen is a marked man, and will be taken into custody if he attempts any buncy business. The victims picked out by the gamblers are warned by this time.

Only a day or two ago, after the Advertiser had published the initial expose of the swindlers, Allen entered the best known saloon in Honolulu, and was promptly put out by the proprietor, who had read of his proclivities. Allen protested, and said he had paid \$100 to a lawyer to advise him as to the method of procedure against the Advertiser for libeling him.

He also said that the lawyer pocketed the fee and told him it would be wise to sue. Allen, however, was long-drawn-out and expensive, and the Advertiser was very careful of its facts.

It is understood that the landlord of the house on Wilder avenue has asked Allen to vacate at the end of the month. Allen refused, and the house furnished, and merely moved in his gambling paraphernalia, a few glittering luxuries, and a miniature saloon. Allen is very liberal with wine, and the flies who daily about his web are filled with the good things of life before he sucks them dry.

Dr. Rodgers, a physician, whose office is opposite the Young Men's Christian Association building on Hotel street, has a suspicion that he was singled out for prey by some of the same gang.

"I was eating lunch about 6 o'clock," said Dr. Rodgers, in a cafe near my office, on the night of January 19, when a well-dressed man approached me, and holding out a card introduced himself as T. A. Hynes, a physician living in Adelaide, South Australia. He said that he once knew a physician in Australia by the name of Rogers, and thought I might be the party.

"I came down on the Peking," he said, "and have been going about the town all day with a gang of fellows that were too swift for me." He stated that he was stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel, and that he was on his way to dinner, and wanted me to come with him. I told him that I would be very busy until 8 o'clock, and he made an appointment with me for that hour. He wanted me to take him about town, and show him the way the natives lived after dark, as he expressed it.

"We talked for a short time in the cafe, and he told me that he was returning from a trip to Scotland, and had stopped in Baltimore for a short time to inspect the hospitals in that city. I was interested, of course, in that line of work, and thinking that I had found a fellow worker, I began to question him concerning the workings of the hospitals that he claimed he had visited.

"Whenever I introduced the subject of medicine, or anything pertaining to it, he would turn the subject as soon as possible, and evinced a desire to avoid any questioning on those lines. His actions in this matter, and his whole manner awakened my suspicions to such an extent that I made up my mind to investigate a little before having any more to do with him. As soon as I had finished my lunch, I went to the Peking and looked over the passenger list, and was unable to find that anyone by the name of Hynes had been a passenger on the steamer.

"Satisfied that he was attempting to play some kind of a game on me, I managed to be absent from my office at the appointed time of meeting, and have not seen the man since. He was about six feet tall, and wore a black suit of clothes, and a black soft hat. Altogether, he had the appearance of

a gentleman, and had it not been for his fresh manner, I do not believe that I would have been suspicious. "Since reading the articles in the Advertiser exposing Allen and his gang of 'suppers,' I have been inclined to believe that this man was identified with them in some way. The one thing that puzzles me the most, is how he knew that I was Dr. Rodgers, unless he had been watching my office, and had followed me to the cafe. At any rate, I feel that I had a narrow escape."

Independents Housed.

The new facing yellow house recently erected by former Queen Liliuokalani on Beretania street on the Watiki side of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been given over by its owner for the use of the Independent leaders during the coming session of the Legislature. Kalanikaula, the foremost leader among them, is already there, and will be joined later by Representative Bertleman of Kauai. There is room for others, but it will be generally considered as the place where the leaders can always be found. White, of Maui, has been given the freedom of the Queen's cottage at Watiki, and will hold levees there when the Independents take an outing.

LITTLE WORK BEEN DONE

The Charter Committee Wastes Valuable Time.

Nearly the entire time of the meeting of the Republican Charter Committee last night was spent in discussions that arose over two resolutions which T. McCants Stewart introduced, and after the original resolutions had been amended several times the vote was taken.

C. M. White occupied the chair, and found that his ability was taxed to preserve order, and to solve the weighty parliamentary questions that repeatedly presented themselves. W. O. Smith, chairman of the Charter Committee, reported that they had been obliged to employ the services of a stenographer, and thus far had prepared forty-six pages of typewritten manuscript, which was only about one-tenth of the volume of the matter to be prepared.

Smith said that a great deal of labor was involved, and that it was the opinion of the committee to hold the matter already prepared until the entire charter could be submitted.

L. L. McCandless, for the finance committee, reported progress and asked for more time, which was granted. E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman of the committee on statistics, reported that they had secured figures for the public health, sanitation and police departments, but had thus far been unable to secure any figures on public instruction or public works.

Stewart then submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, that when report is made by the charter committee, that each section of the proposed charter receive, before final adoption, a reading at two different meetings."

Smith objected to its adoption at once, on the ground that it did not go far enough, and a warm argument between the framer of the resolution and Smith was soon in progress. It was then moved to defer action, and another argument was brought about when Stewart wanted to debate the question.

The chair ruled that it was not debatable, and Stewart started on a long-winded explanation amid requests to "sit down," and "take it easy." The question was finally put, and on a rising vote, resulted in a tie. A second count was called for, and the resolution adopted by a vote of 10 to 4.

Stewart presented another motion to the effect that when the committee adjourned, it would adjourn to meet every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Several amendments were proposed, and finally the motion carried to adjourn until Friday, February 1st, at 7:30 o'clock.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoids, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states: "For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained, and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

NEW CLOES ARE FOUND

Mystery of the Tantalus Skeletons.

POLICE TO INVESTIGATE

Pieces of Cloth and Gold Buttons Found That may Lead to Identification.

Dead men tell no tales, it is said, but they often leave clues behind them which are gradually unraveled, until the nature of their deaths can be ascertained. Additional light was shed yesterday on the manner in which the two persons, whose skeletons were found some weeks since on the foothills of the Tantalus forest, met their deaths. A flattened bullet imbedded in the soil near the skeletons, mutely told a story of violent death, but whether from their own hands, or by the hand of an enemy, there seems no sure way of telling.

While David Dayton Jr., was at the quarry in the foothills near the place where the two skeletons were found, he learned from one of the prison lunas that the skeletons had not been removed, nor had anything been disturbed since the first investigation was made. Mr. Dayton made his way through the thick growth of lantana, and found the skeletons, minus the skulls.

"I thought they had been taken away and buried," said Mr. Dayton last evening, "but there they were. I investigated them carefully. First, I picked up some of the lumps which seemed to have once formed a part of their clothing. I opened one lump carefully and found it to be, presumably, a piece of calico; even the print was discernible. A lump of cloth taken from the sides of the bones of the man showed a collar that he had worn a brown coat. To my mind the bones are unmistakably those of a man and a woman, as stated in the Advertiser. Looking around for something else, I took a stick and poked it among the bones of the breast and found two gold collar buttons. Further down I found a Hawaiian quarter."

"My chief discovery, however, was that of a bullet, flattened out, and lying about two feet from the place where the woman's head had been. The prison luna said that the bullet came from the humerus was split, showing clearly that it had been broken by a violent blow, such as would be produced by the impact of a bullet. When I found the bullet I looked around for a revolver, which, if found, would have substantiated the theory that the pair had made off with themselves, and had come to this secluded spot that they might die together. I found no revolver, although in my search I was greatly hampered by the thick growth of lantana, which did not permit my going far away from the skeletons."

"I have come to believe from this one circumstance, alone, that murder had been committed by some person unknown to the community. Had the two made way with themselves the weapon which they used would have been near them. Of course, the lantana there is the result of about eight years' growth in my estimation. No one could have crawled into the lantana had it been as thick as at present, and so I believe they were on the hills before it became so thick. It seems to me that these two came to their deaths at the hand of a third party. I intend to hand over the articles which I found, to the police, and they may possibly hit upon some further clue which will aid them in unraveling the mystery."

Mr. Dayton also found a pair of man's rubbers, and portions of a pair of shoes which he believes to have been the woman's. Only the leather parts where the laces were put through the eyelets remained. He also found the decayed portions of two hats. In one of the lumps of decayed clothing a piece of soap was discovered. An effort will be made today to have the articles found by Mr. Dayton identified by Mrs. Kinimaka, who believes the bones to be those of her son, who left the Kalaui Receiving Station for lepers one day, and was never seen afterwards.

HE GETS NO REPLY.

Hard Luck of a Ready Letter Writer on the Big Island.

Hawaii, Jan. 10, 1901.

Editor Advertiser—I have about come to the conclusion that most of the business men of Honolulu are like the "Heathen Chinese," for if their ways are not dark, tricks are not vain, they certainly are, regular.

For instance, some time ago I wrote to a would-be company promoter to fulfill certain promises that he had made, for services rendered, but I got no reply. I wrote again and again; still no reply. I then wrote to the chief promoter, with same result, no reply. Again I wrote to a real estate agent who had promised to transact some business for me, but got no reply. I wrote again and again, with same result, no reply.

Again I wrote to a stock broker to buy certain shares of sugar stock, but got no reply. I also wrote to my agent to come to a settlement and to send me a statement of account and the cash on hand, but again no reply. I received money orders which the postmaster refused to pay, through some irregularities of the postal department, and I wrote to the postal authorities in Honolulu, but got no reply. And I have sent other letters that demand an instant reply, but get none. I have sent bank checks, postal orders, stamps and silver through the mail and got no reply for months, and sometimes not at all. Now, what is the matter, can any one explain? COUNTRYMAN.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LENSLOVE LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

MULES and HORSES

Hay AND Grain.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Harness and Saddlery

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles \$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR—

\$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office

G. N. WHITCKX, President. J. F. HUCKFELD, Vice President.
E. SHER, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVENDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE, Established 1836. Accumulated Funds ... £2,575,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 101,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ... 101,000,000

Total reinsurance ... 107,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 1,200,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ... 15,000,000

Total reinsurance ... 16,200,000

The undersigned, general agents at the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-American S. & Line Canadian Pacific Railway

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are wanted in France, the East, and all kindred countries. Free from Mercury. Established over 40 years. In boxes of 4, each of all bottles and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Four cents. The Lincoln & Island & Quebec Dispensary, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 22.
Am. bk. N. N. Castle, Steamer, 16 days from San Francisco with general cargo.
L. I. Steamer, James M. Baker, Tulett, from San Francisco with 2000 bags sugar.
Am. bk. John A. McManis, Steamer, 12 days from Seattle with 5000 bags sugar and coal.

Wednesday, January 23.
O. & O. S. S. Steamer, Finch, from San Francisco, January 16.
Am. bk. Albert, Griffith, from San Francisco, with general cargo.
L. I. Steamer, Mikahala, from Honolulu, 12 days from Seattle with 5000 bags sugar.

Thursday, January 24.
U. S. A. T. Grant, Brigadier, from San Francisco, January 19, en route to the Philippines.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 22.
Am. bk. Iroquois, Thompson, for the Sound in ballast.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco with sugar.
L. I. Steamer, Noyau, Wyman, for Anahola and Kilauea.
L. I. Steamer, W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
W. Steamer, Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports.
H. N. gas. schr. Surprise, Nyström, for Kauai ports.
H. N. gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, January 23.
Am. bk. Nielsen, Nielsen, for the Sound in ballast.
W. Steamer, Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai and Lanai ports.
L. I. Steamer, Iwalani, Gregory, for Kilauea and Honolulu.
L. I. Steamer, James M. Baker, Tulett, for Kapa.

Thursday, January 24.
U. S. A. T. Grant, Brigadier, for San Francisco.
Ger. bk. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhmann, for Portland in ballast.

DUE TODAY.

O. & O. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco with mail.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.

TO SAIL TODAY.

U. S. A. T. Grant, Brigadier, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, January 21.—E. W. Dickman, J. Mackillop.

Departed.
For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, January 22.—Judge Estee and wife, Miss E. H. Ryan, Miss Jessie Acker, Miss Ada Murtu, W. B. Maitland, J. C. Baird, George P. Beckley, W. D. Lowell and wife, Mrs. J. H. Wood, D. A. Ray, S. R. Harry, Norman Lyman, J. Pletts, J. H. Fisher, E. C. Innes, T. Wolff, C. Kaiser, G. K. Wilder and wife, W. W. Boyd, David Morton, W. C. Schneider, Charles William, Jr., R. H. Long, E. R. Turner, Miss Emma Williams, Mrs. S. L. Byington, G. H. Fairchild, R. P. Spalding, David Louis and wife, C. E. Stafford, Paul Jarrett, W. E. Skinner, G. G. Kahaleolu, Rev. S. P. Perry, E. Williams, Bishop Wells, C. C. Brush and wife, G. W. Haywood, A. K. Nawahi, E. A. Frazer and son, Mrs. B. C. Finley and child, H. L. Holstein, Mrs. Mary Harper, Mrs. K. Hart, Dr. T. Fukui and wife, P. Jones, T. Tlemann, A. D. K. Nathaniel, J. A. Hughes, Miss L. L. Tillotson.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, January 23.—Mrs. W. H. Rice, M. Pinkham, Mr. Peters, W. J. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Briebe and 15 on deck.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or for the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
Lieut. Comdr. J. R. N. in Charge.

Grip in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Speaking of the grippe epidemic in this city, Dr. Cyrus Edison said last night:
"Fully one-sixth of New York's population have the grip. I believe the epidemic is now at its height. It has been more severe and the cases have been more numerous than in any previous epidemic. There are many cases of grippe-pneumonia, which is grippe affecting the lungs. This is very dangerous. A characteristic of grippe this year is that the temperature is always very high. The death rate so far has been enormously high—75 deaths in one week is unprecedented for grippe."

BORN.

ANDERSON—January 12, 1901, to the wife of H. Anderson, of Maui, a daughter.

DIED.

DEXTER—At Woodland, California, January 2, 1901, T. J. Dexter, aged 79 years, 2 months and 18 days; beloved father of Mrs. Fred L. Gibbs, Mrs. Will Johnson, Miss May E. Dexter, of California, and Mrs. C. E. Frasher, of Honolulu, H. I.

ROSENBERG—In San Francisco, January 11, Louis P. Rosenberg, relict of the late Fanny Rosenberg, and beloved father of Charles, Joseph, Berntha, Manfred, Emma and Arthur Rosenberg, Mrs. E. Newman, Mrs. T. D. Davis and Mrs. S. W. Lederer, of Honolulu, a native of Hanover, Germany, aged 72 years 11 months and 11 days.

The Sierra, of the Oceanic line, is due to arrive here from the Colon on Tuesday next, the 25th, and will sail for San Francisco the same day. The following persons have already booked berths on the vessel for the Coast: Mrs. M. L. Penney and child, Mrs. W. H. Bailey, Miss Bailey, A. Young, W. R. Shauling and wife, Judge Stearns and wife, E. Kahn, wife and daughter; England ranks fourth in naval construction for the year.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Papa Ita's Ambling Ends With a Row.

SOLDIER RIVAL MAKES TROUBLE

Policemen Maitland, Trieste and Hart Disgrace the Territorial Force.

The soldier stood upon the stones, where Papa Ita'd been; The crowd gaped wide and yelled, "Hurrah!"

"Was an impressive scene. So beautiful and bold he stood, I think 'twere safe to vow Had not 'Pop' Ita spotted him, He'd be there standing now."

But Papa Ita's manager And cried, "Young man, come out of this!" The young man came not forth.

Then did the managerial one Essay him thence to drag And over those sultry lava rocks They played a game of tag.

The soldier won in record time, (It was a warm gyration.) And then the coppers collared both And hauled them to the station.

The Most High Sheriff let them go— Which is in no wise funny, Considering that they gave the crowd A hot run for its money.

H. M. AYRES.

PAPA ITA again walked over hot stones yesterday without covering to his feet, a feat which up to the present has not been accomplished locally by any other person, notwithstanding much talk as to the possibility of such a thing.

His performance yesterday was diversified by the rivalry of ambitious others and ended in a small-sized riot and two arrests. Mounted Patrolman Maitland acted very foolishly and proved himself a disgrace to the police force. Other policemen, and particularly Officers Hart and Trieste, showed their disregard for the rights of citizens and with Maitland deserve to be expelled from the service.

Early yesterday morning the fire was lighted and fed during the day with ten cords of wood. The pit, which since the last performance had been narrowed four feet, was filled with more than ten tons of lava rock.

Although seats for the matinee performance could be secured for a dollar, children half price, the crowd was a small one, numbering about two hundred and fifty, of which the greater part were women.

Half an hour before Papa Ita put in an appearance rippling waves of heat danced over the pit and carried first here and then there, as the wind shifted, brought a sense of inconvenience to the assembled spectators.

Presently half a dozen natives appeared on the scene armed with long wooden poles, with which they turned over the topmost layer of rocks. There could be no doubt that the heat in the furnace was intense, for at times the wooden poles smoked from contact with the heated boulders.

Three minutes after the rock-turning had been completed, Papa Ita arrived, clad in a red and white petticoat and wearing around his shoulders a thin white cloth cape. In his hand he carried a bundle of 11 leaves with stalks intertwined. With the fire-walker entered Corporal Murray of the Sixth Artillery, wearing no shoes and with feet encased in a pair of brown wooden socks, of the sort known as "Government."

The proceedings commenced by one of the managers mounting a chair and announcing that the soldier was desirous of preceding Papa Ita on his trip, barefooted, and would be given a chance to do so. Then the soldier addressed the crowd and said that what he had said was that he would follow directly after Papa Ita if allowed to wear a pair of Government socks.

At this the crowd leered loudly and Murray tried to speak again but was hustled out of the enclosure by the manager, who delivered a neat drop kick at his retreating anatomy. The soldier recoiled and demanded Manager Lewis' arrest at the hands of Officer Maitland, who was standing near. The request evidently did not please the patrolman, for he hit Murray above the short ribs and Murray disappeared for a while from the public gaze.

"Papa Ita is now ready to walk through the fiery furnace," announced Manager Lewis, and at this the ancient Lewa-Lewa man came up smiling.

His first proceeding was to pedes-trate a time or so round the pit, uttering the white strange incantations. Then he stood still for a moment and looked daggers at the ground at his feet. This evidently did not satisfy the manager, for lifting his bunch of incantations, he dealt Mother Earth a goodly sockdolager which fairly made the dirt fly. After which he stepped lightly on the nearest stone and shuffled across the geological chunks with grace and expedition.

Then he turned round and making every move a winning one, finished strongly.

"Three cheers for Papa Ita!" yelled an enthusiastic native admirer, and he of the caloused "toes" modestly withdrew to the pink lemonade stand.

An interval of fifteen minutes followed, during which certain adventurous spirits entertained the crowd by seeing who could hold his finger the longest on the stones nearest the edge. Finally Papa entered the arena again and duplicated his performance. This

ended the show as far as the official program was concerned, but there was more to follow, and not less thrilling because unpublicized.

Corporal Murray entered unobserved in his stockinged feet, and before the manager was aware of the fact was attempting to walk barefooted over the lava rocks. He was stopped by the manager, who told him to go home. "You'll have to follow in my footsteps," and so saying, he blew a kiss at the disgruntled master of ceremonies and started over the course at a two-minute clip.

The manager did not hesitate a single moment to reflect on the awkward risk he was running, no indeed, looking neither to right hand or to left, and paying no attention to the shouts which warned him of his fearful peril, he started hotfoot after the soldier. Two yards from home he looked to have him beaten, but Murray developed surprising speed, when the pinch came, and won handily.

Then the two made a few passes, and the police force, which was in attendance almost to a man, lost its head entirely, and did a number of stunts of the comic supplement-to-Sunday-paper nature, which made the crowd think it was getting its money's worth, and which brought the performance to a triumphant conclusion.

Officers Hart and Ah On seized the unfortunate soldier, and by dint of a liberal application of the strange-hold hustled him into the street. At this juncture Charles L. Rhodes, of the Star, seeing that Murray was being treated with needless brutality, remonstrated with Hart, who thereupon threatened to arrest him for impeding justice. Then Patrolman Trieste bore down on Mr. Rhodes, who was absolutely blameless in the matter, beyond appealing to Hart to be merciful, and by the medium of his horse's hoofs, compelled him to retire to what he, Trieste, considered was a safe distance.

Murray was dragged down the road by the two officers, asking the while, to be allowed to put his shoes on. Hart refused at first to accede to this request, but at last gave his consent. At the police station a charge of affray was preferred against Murray and Lewis, but High Sheriff Brown thought the matter too trivial to take any notice of, and told the men to go.

Corporal Murray, on being interviewed by an Advertiser reporter, said that the stones were undoubtedly hot, but that Papa Ita's calloused feet were able to withstand the heat. The socks he wore, he said, about compensated for Papa Ita's callouses, as far as his performance on the hot stones was concerned.

When Papa Ita was ready to go home he was greeted by the Hawaiians as one who had accomplished a great deal in a kahuna-way, and he held quite a levee. The Hawaiians crowded about him, kissing him and shaking other outward signs of reverence for the old man. When he entered the back which was to convey him to his home, men and women crowded about the vehicle and poured into his hands quarters and half dollars until both hands were filled to overflow.

"Tears came into his eyes and he thanked them as best he could in his own tongue, which is almost that of the ancient Hawaiians. Captain Grogan, the noted African explorer, was an interested witness of the afternoon's entertainment and busied himself in making sketches of the fire-walker and the fire-walker met a few days since and exchanged salutations. When the Tahitian learned the identity of his visitor and heard of his exploits, he was greatly impressed.

Papa Ita's manager announces another excursion for next Saturday evening.

DEATH RESULTS FROM ARSENIC

The coroner's jury investigating the cause of the death of an unknown man at the Sailors' Home on January 20 rendered a verdict of death from arsenic poisoning yesterday afternoon.

Only two witnesses were called and nothing that would throw light on the man's identity was ascertained. Dr. E. C. Shorey, the Government chemist, testified that he had examined the body at the Sailors' Home last Sunday and from the contents of the stomach had found traces of arsenic. A portion of the contents of the small intestine contained about one-tenth of a grain of arsenic.

Some of the blood had remained in a liquid state for three days—a condition that is characteristic of poisoning by the drug. Dr. Shorey had made a careful examination of the pills similar to those found in the sample package, but could not find any traces of poison in them. At the postmortem examination blood flowed freely from every cut in the body, and from the position that the body was found in, it was evident that the man died in great pain.

Concluding his testimony, Dr. Shorey said that the man had evidently a very weak heart, and in his opinion the deceased came to his death by arsenic poisoning.

I. Bray, superintendent of the Sailors' Home, said that a man came to the Home on Saturday afternoon and asked for a room. This was assigned to him and when asked to register he gave his name as "Samuel." Early Monday morning a man came to him and said that there was a man dead in No. 7 bed, next to the one assigned to him. Bray went at once to the room and found the man who gave his name as "Samuel" already dead. Bray was unable to give any further information. After a few minutes' deliberation the jury reached the following verdict: "That a man named Samuel, whose true name is unknown to the jury owing to the fact that the manager of the Sailors' Home failed to register the name of the deceased person, came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1901, from arsenic poison, administered by the degenerated condition of his heart."

The following men composed the jury: Martin Newman, W. L. Eaton, P. R. Moorman, Henry Cook, C. Tain and E. H. Palmer.

From later evidence it appears that the deceased is a Thianum, whose brother is resident in Hilo and an owner of the Hawaii Herald at that place. Thianum is supposed to have arrived in this city recently on the Milwaukee from Canada, where he has been visiting relatives.

Neuralgia Cured

Not eased, but cured. Not quieted for a short time, but permanently cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure Neuralgia by revitalizing the nervous system and restoring the life-giving elements of the blood. Women who have been tortured for years with Neuralgia and Nervous Headache, who have exhausted the skill of eminent physicians, have been permanently cured by

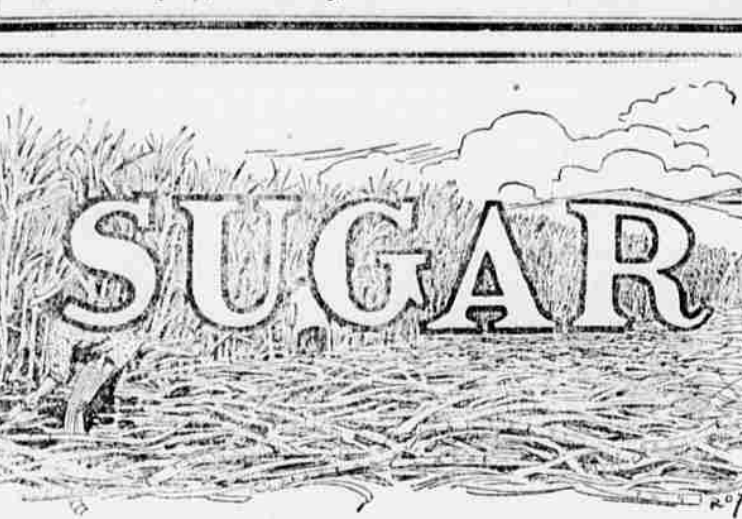
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. William Cotter who lives at No. 42 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn., says: "I was taken with neuralgia several years ago and suffered untold misery. I tried a great many doctors and several remedies, but I found only temporary relief. About three years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I did so. I thought that the first box gave me some relief, and my husband insisted that I keep on taking the pills. I did, and I can truly say that the pills are the only medicine that ever permanently benefited me."

"I used to have to give up entirely and lie down when the pain came on. My face would swell up so that my eyes would close. The pills cured all this, and I have had no return of it to the last two years. I keep the pills constantly on hand, as I believe they are a wonderful household remedy. To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I owe all the comfort I have enjoyed for the past two years in being free from neuralgia, and I am glad to be able to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



SUGAR ADVICES from San Francisco, dated January 16, show that prices there had advanced 10 points since January 10. Williams, Dimond & Co.'s letter of the above date to Schaefer & Co. of this City is as follows:

SUGAR.—Prices in the local market have since advanced January 10th, ten points. Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows:

Dominos, half barrels	5.50c
Dominos, boxes	6.75c
Cubes (A) Crushed and Fine Crushed	6.25c
Powdered	5.85c
Candy Granulated	5.85c
Dry Granulated, Fine	5.75c
Dry Granulated, Coarse	5.75c
Confectioners' A	5.75c
Magnolia A	5.35c
Extra C	5.25c
Golden C	5.15c

Similar advances were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.50c for dry granulated.

BASIS.—January 7th, spot sale 30c, 10s, at 4.35c; 8th, no sales; 9th, "to arrive" sale, 1,200 tons, at 4.35c; 10th, cost and freight sale, 1,000 tons, at 4.35c; 11th, no sales; 12th, "to arrive" sale, 30 tons, at 4.35c; 14th, no sales; 15th, cost and freight sale, 2,000 tons, at 4.35c, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugal in New York on that date, 4.35c; San Francisco, 4.01c.

LONDON BEETS.—January 7th, 9s 11-12d; 8th and 9th, 9s 2 1-4d; 10th, 9s 3 3-4d; 11th, 9s 4 1-4d; 12th to 14th, 9s 3d; 15th, 9s 3 3-4d.

GRANULATED NEW YORK.—No changes from January 24 to January 25, 1901, advanced on that date to 5.45c, equal to 5.34c net cash, since which no change reported.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—According to latest mail reports from New York under date of January 10, a firmer feeling is manifest in the market for raws, with buyers at quotations. Offerings are somewhat light, however, while tone and tendency favor sellers. In refined prices have again become uniform and are now firmly maintained by all refiners, concessions on soft grades having been withdrawn. A very large business was transacted prior to the advance on the 7th, since which time the demand has continued excellent. The liberal guarantee against decline to date of arrival now instituted by refiners, if persisted in throughout the season, will infuse confidence in the minds of buyers with the consequent advantages attendant thereon. Purchases in the European market for American account have again increased largely and quotations are greatly improved.

LONDON CABLES.—January 10th reports Java No. 15 D. S. 11s 9d; fair refining, 10s 9d; January beets, 9s 4 1-4d; February, 9s 5 1-4d.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willet & Gray report January 10th, total stock United States four ports in all hands, estimated January 9th, 86,100 tons, against 157,283 tons last year; six principal ports of Cuba, estimated January 8th, 13,590 tons, against 3,000 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable January 10th, at latest uneven dates, 1,697,990 tons, against 1,765,052 tons; deficiency under last year, 67,063 tons.

BRAZIL AND NEW REPUBLIC

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says:

Alarming news, unfavorable to the Bolivian forces that are endeavoring to crush the so-called Republic of Acre, is continually arriving from Manaus. The Acre forces routed the Bolivians recently near Capaterra in the rubber forests. Dispatches add that the Bolivians retreated to Puerto Aconzo, are now surrounded by the rebels and are undergoing a siege.

General Lucio Velasco, Vice President of Bolivia, is reported to be besieged at Rio Sinso, where he took refuge with one of the armies operating in the forests.

It is declared that numerous Brazilians are in the ranks of the rebels, most of whom went originally from Brazil into the so-called republic.

The Bolivian Minister has presented a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs protesting against the participation of any Brazilian officials or forces in the rebellion. The note declares that the Bolivian steamer Lutrea, which was used in operation against the Acreans, has been seized by Brazilian expeditions coming from Manaus and Para.

It is asserted that the Government has resolved to take steps to intervene in the Acre question in view of the charges of the Bolivian Minister that Brazilians are aiding the rebels.

Charles Sibbe, a Klondiker, who has \$20,000 in cash, met a sourette named Maude Reed, in Seattle, and proposed marriage within fifteen minutes after the introduction. Valuable presents were made to the prospective bride. Within twenty-four hours they had separated and Sibbe stole back the gifts.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, Territory of Hawaii.—At Chambers—in Probate.

In the matter of the petition for the revocation of the will of Kamamoni (deceased), of Waimea, Kauai, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Pukehi Akana, of Honolulu, for revocation of an alleged will of Kamamoni (deceased), admitted to probate on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1898, in the Probate Court of the Fifth Circuit.
It is hereby ordered that Thursday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at Lahoe, Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for hearing said application for revocation of said alleged will.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk, Fifth Circuit Court. 2209-Jan. 25; Feb. 1, 2.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKBOOKS OF THE Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd., will be closed to transfers on and from January 14, 1901, to January 31, 1901.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd. January 11, 1901. 5751-2245

ANNUAL MEETING.

KIHEL PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the above mentioned company have appointed Thursday, January 31, 1901, at 10 a. m., for the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held in the rooms of the Chambers of Commerce.

J. P. COOKE, Secretary pro tem, Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd. Honolulu, January 11, 1901. 5751-2245

Announcement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Robert Lewers, Chas. M. Cooke and F. J. Lowrey, under the firm name of Lewers & Cooke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business transferred to a corporation under the name of Lewers & Cooke, Limited.

All obligations of the firm are assumed by the corporation, and all amounts due the firm are made payable to the corporation.

Thanks are extended to those who have given patronage to the firm which is now dissolved, and a continuance is requested on behalf of the new corporation.

LEWERS COOKE.

Lewers & Cooke, Limited:—
President F. J. Lowrey
Vice President W. W. Harris
Sec'y and Treas. W. A. Hadden
Auditor C. H. Cooke
Director Robert Lewers
Director Chas. M. Cooke
Honolulu, December 31, 1900.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

Bark FOHNG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

March 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston,

—OR—

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

BABY'S.

AGE UNDER ONE YEAR.

Sizes, 20 to 25.

This is an exquisite little garment beautifully made of the finest quality of soft finish cambric with pearl buttons and nickel safety pins. It is made of single thickness material, strengthened by the bands of the Double Ve attachment, to which undergarment it is easily fastened. It is easily laundered.

For a little baby there is nothing daintier, simpler or better. TRY IT.

Childrens.

For Boys and Girls, age 4 to 10 years.

Sizes, 22 x 30.

A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT

WHY?

Because it SUPPORTS STOCKINGS and UNDERCLOTHES from the SHOULDERS, and has no stiff cords nor useless harness to bother. It fits beautifully and with perfect ease and freedom. Wears splendidly. WILL WASH.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET.